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THE
CANADIAN CLUB
WINNIPEG



ANNUAL REPORT
NINETEEN - SEVENTEEN

THIRTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE CANADIAN CLUB
OF WINNIPEG



WINNIPEG

ORGANIZED 1904

SEASON OF 1916-1917

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Wiley, Louis, New York	114
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, New Zealand	92
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OFFICERS CANADIAN CLUB, WINNIPEG, 1916-1917

PRESIDENT: JOHN GALT

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT: D. C. COLEMAN

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT: W. T. KIRBY

LITERARY CORRESPONDENT: H. GERALD WADE

HONORARY CHAPLAIN: REV. EBER CRUMMY, D.D.

HONORARY SECRETARY: R. H. SMITH

***HONORARY TREASURER: D. M. NEEVE**

Executive Committee

A. K. GODFREY

PROF. F. W. BRODRICK

J. A. MACHRAY

A. E. ROWLAND

CRAWFORD GORDON

J. HALPENNY, M.D.

W. A. MATHESON

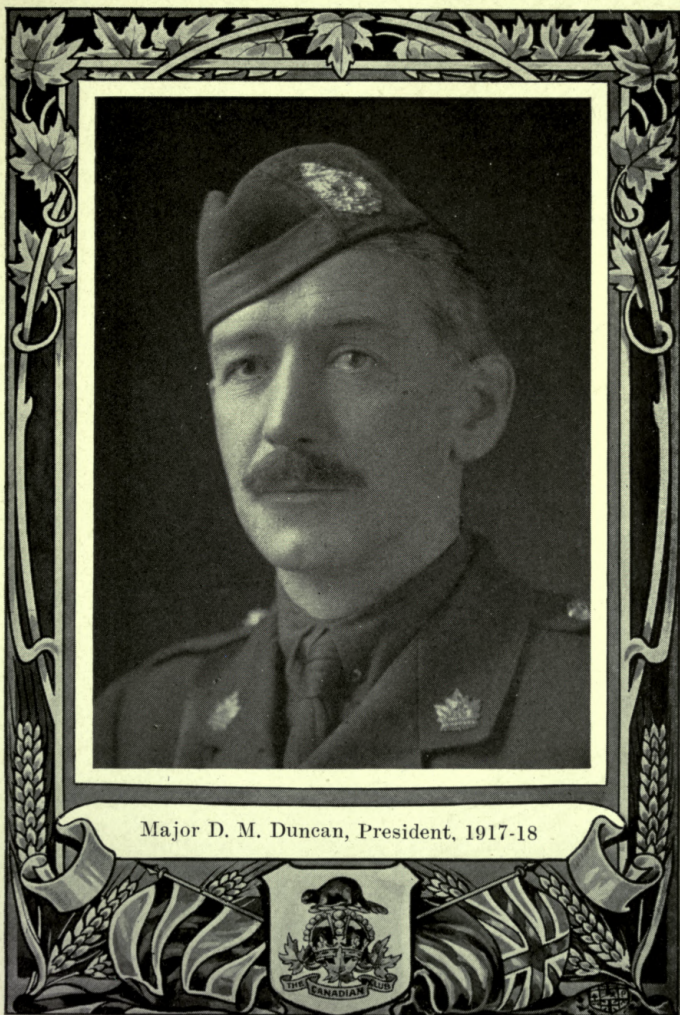
A. L. CROSSIN

*J. A. Woods succeeded D. M. Neeve as Treasurer on the removal of the latter to Toronto.

**PRESIDENTS OF
THE CANADIAN CLUB OF WINNIPEG**

Since Organization—Organized 1904

1904- 5	J. S. EWART, K.C.
1905- 6	SIR JAMES AIKINS, K.C.
1906- 7	G. R. CROWE
1907- 8	SIR WILLIAM WHYTE
1908- 9	LT.-COL. J. B. MITCHELL
1909-10	REV. C. W. GORDON, D.D.
1910-11	ISAAC PITBLADO, K.C.
1911-12	W. SANFORD EVANS
1912-13	C. N. BELL, F.R.G.S.
1913-14	HON. LT.-COL. C. W. ROWLEY
1914-15	T. R. DEACON, C.E.
1915-16	A. L. CROSSIN
1916-17	JOHN GALT



Major D. M. Duncan, President, 1917-18

**HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN
CLUB OF WINNIPEG**

WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND, M.D.*

EARL GREY, G.C.M.G., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA*
(1904-1911)

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH*

FIELD MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS, V.C.*

LORD MILNER, G.C.B.

LORD STRATHCONA, G.C.M.G.*

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON, K.C.V.O.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL, K.C.B., F.R.G.S.

FIELD MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
AND STRATHERN, K.G.

RT. HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G.*

MAJOR-GEN. S. B. STEELE, C.B., M.V.O.

RT. HON. SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN

J. H. ASHDOWN

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF CANADA

* Deceased

ANNUAL MEETING

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg was held on November 21st, 1917, President John Galt in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was submitted as follows:

Winnipeg, November 21st, 1917.

To the Members of the Canadian Club,
Winnipeg.

Gentlemen,

Your Executive Committee have pleasure in presenting the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Club.

During the year twenty-one luncheons have been held and we had the privilege of hearing many distinguished and eloquent speakers. Your Invitation Committee deserve the thanks of the Club for their wise choice of the gentlemen who have been invited to address us. On the 3rd of March we had the honor of entertaining His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, and your Committee wish to note with true loyalty the stirring speech which he delivered on that occasion. On the 13th of June a divergence was made from the usual routine of our gatherings. At the invitation of the College Faculty, the members of the Club proceeded to the Manitoba Agricultural College. They were shown over the College buildings and grounds and had the pleasure of listening to most interesting talks on the work carried on in this splendidly equipped institution.

The prolonged war has produced conditions never before experienced, and has raised questions of supreme practical

importance; naturally, therefore, the character of a large number of the speeches was moulded by these conditions; while the solutions offered to the questions at issue, being in the hands of men specially fitted to deal with them, could not but be of deep interest and real value to all who heard them.

An important resolution dealing with the desirability of National Government adopted at a meeting of the Club held on the 24th of January, indicated the Club's unanimous support of the formation of a National Government. Now that National Government may be truly said to be an established fact, your Committee would express their gratification, which they feel sure is shared by the members of the Club and the public at large. The resolution was as follows:

WHEREAS victory in the war is not only vital to Canada as a nation, but to each individual thereof;

AND WHEREAS the urgent task of the Administration of the Dominion of Canada at the present moment is to complete and make even more effective the mobilization of our resources, men, women, money and material;

AND WHEREAS the Canadian Club of Winnipeg is of the firm belief that the determination of the Canadian people to carry on the war to victory and to bear the strain, however prolonged and however exhausting, will be strengthened and shown by the re-organization of the Administration as far as practicable on the lines which have been followed by the Mother Country;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Club respectfully urges the Right Honourable the Prime Minister:

(1) To re-organize the Administration along national lines, by including men of recognized organizing capacity wherever they may be found, irrespective of party affiliations or parliamentary experience;

(2) To give adequate representation in such re-organization to all classes of the nation who are contributing to the desired result;

(3) Following the example of Great Britain, to concentrate the executive authority in a War Council of a few members;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: That in the opinion of the Club the re-organization can and should be carried out without an appeal to the electors;

THAT a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister.

Your Committee also wish to note the fitting observance in Winnipeg as well as throughout the province, of the 50th

Anniversary of Confederation, and in which the Club played a very prominent part. On this occasion every school child in Winnipeg received a copy of the well-known picture of "The Fathers of Confederation" from this Club, while the Provincial Government supplied copies to all school children outside of the city. In commemoration of this outstanding event in the history of Canada, a most inspiring and enthusiastic service, in which all denominations participated, was held in the Industrial Bureau on Sunday, July 1st.

As in former years, the Club presented prizes for proficiency in acquiring a knowledge of the English language to students of non-English birth attending the free evening schools conducted under the auspices of the Winnipeg Public School Board. The Committee notes with pleasure that the encouragement offered by the awarding of these prizes has stimulated among our newer citizens an interest in the mastery of a working knowledge of English, so essential in the making of efficient Canadian citizenship.

During the last eight years, the Club has expended over \$1,100 in providing Canadian History Scholarships, and the results from these competitions are showing themselves to be many and far-reaching. The individual prizes each represent \$20.00 in cash; while the class prizes, which are of the same value, are given to the schools represented by the successful classes, in pictures or in books, carefully selected. The awards of the past year have been as follows:

INDIVIDUAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF \$20.00 EACH

John A. Baskerville, Boissevain (Teachers' Course).

Annie Margaret Bailey, Bradwardine (Teachers' Course).

Amy May Nesbit, Stonewall (Combined and
Matriculation Courses).

Winnie Lettie Barnes, 43 Strathmore Apts., Winnipeg,
(Combined and Matriculation Courses).

CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS OF \$20.00 EACH

Winkler School, Winkler, Manitoba.

St. Anne's Convent, St. Anne des Chenes, Manitoba.

Reston School, Reston, Manitoba.

Stonewall School, Stonewall, Manitoba.

Taché School, Norwood, Manitoba.

Rapid City School, Rapid City, Manitoba.

During the year the flag has been hoisted on the Canadian Club flagstaff, at the corner of Main Street and Burrows Avenue, on the following occasions:

CANADIAN CLUB FLAG DAYS

22nd January, 1917—Queen Victoria.

12th February, 1917—Lord Carnarvon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who presented to the House of Lords "An Act for the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."

27 February, 1917—The Relief of Ladysmith.

29th March, 1917—John Cecil Rhodes, Empire Builder.

12 April, 1917—Sir Guy Carleton, the First Civil Governor of Canada.

28th April, 1917—Captain James Cook.

6th June, 1917—The Royal North-West Mounted Police.

6th September, 1917—In honor of Sir Alexander T. Galt, one of the Fathers of Confederation.

24th September, 1917—La Verendrye, first white man at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, 1738.

16th October, 1917—The landing of the New Armada, the First Canadian Contingent, at Plymouth, England, October 16th, 1914.

10th November, 1917—Kitchener of Khartoum.

all of which were anniversaries of outstanding events in our national life, or in the life of the Empire, worthy of commemoration. On each of these occasions a printed sketch setting forth the leading facts connected with the event commemorated was issued and distributed in the Winnipeg schools and to many other schools throughout the West. This is one of the most important of the many activities of the Club, and we are indebted to the Flag Day Committee, especially the Secretary, Mr. H. S. Seaman, and Dr. R. C. Johnstone for their untiring efforts in connection with this work.

It is gratifying to your Committee to be in a position to report that the Club membership continues to grow—the membership at the close of the year being 1,833, the largest of any Canadian Club. The membership is composed as follows:

Honorary life memberships	8
Honorary members	7
Paid memberships	1,569
Members on overseas service, whose names have been placed on the Honor Roll and who are carried on the mem- bership roll in good standing for the period of their military service . . .	249
	<hr/>
	1,833

Your Committee report with regret that since the last annual meeting the Club has lost through death one of its outstanding life members, the late Earl Grey, who endeared himself to all Canadians during the period he served as Governor-General. The following members of the Club have also passed to the Great Beyond during the past year: Messrs L. O. Genest, J. E. Burgess, Graham Boston, Dr. J. S. Gray, W. A. Wilkes, S. G. Thompson, A. D. S. Switzer, Judge A. E. Richards, W. F. Ross, F. S. Nugent, John Smith, G. W. Baker and E. M. Robinson.

The undermentioned members of the Club on active service overseas have made the supreme sacrifice, leaving a proud memory of fine service to Canada and the Empire:

W. F. Guild	R. E. Burch
G. R. Heron	W. J. Collum
S. Percy Benson	H. F. Lewis
C. R. Stinson	H. B. Hamber

In closing this report, the Committee wish to give expression of its appreciation to Mr. Jackson, the Manager of the Royal Alexandra, and to his staff, for the excellent service rendered in connection with the Club luncheons.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN GALT, President.

R. H. SMITH, Honorary Secretary.

CANADIAN CLUB SPEAKERS, 1916-17

- Nov. 30th, 1916—Rev. Dr. Henri Anet, of Belgium. "Heroic Belgium."
- Jan. 3rd, 1917—Major C. W. Gordon, D.D. (Ralph Connor). "Some Crises of the Great War."
- Jan. 6th, 1917—Ian Hay (Captain Beith, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders), author of "The First Hundred Thousand."
- Jan. 24th, 1917—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Gunn, Canadian Army Medical Corps. "With the Medical Corps in France."
- Feb. 1st, 1917—Mr. H. W. Wood, of Carstairs, Alta. "The Farmers' Viewpoint of National Questions."
- Feb. 8th, 1917—Ex-Mayor T. R. Deacon. "Canada's Two Obligations After the War."
- Feb. 22nd, 1917—Hon. Geo. W. Brown, formerly Lieut.-Governor of Saskatchewan. "A Few of the Farmers' Problems and How They Affect Immigration."
- March 3rd, 1917—His Excellency the Governor-General.
- March 28th, 1917—Prof. Adam Shortt, F.R.S., Chairman of the Civil Service of Canada. "The Economic Effect of the War."
- April 11th, 1917—Prof. E. E. Prince, LL.D., Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries. "Canada's Fisheries—How Wasted, How Preserved."
- April 27th, 1917—Capt. W. A. Cameron, of Toronto. "The Challenge of the Men in the Trenches to the Men at Home."
- May 17th, 1917—Rev. E. Leslie Pidgeon. "The Canada of To-day and To-morrow."
- May 31st, 1917—The Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, formerly Prime Minister of New Zealand.
- June 13th, 1917—Manitoba Agricultural College Luncheon.
- June 22nd, 1917—Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. "A Few Railway Phases."
- June 29th, 1917—Hon. C. W. Ames, of St. Paul. "How United States is Preparing for War."
- Hon. Paul Nesbitt, Speaker of the Oklahoma State Legislature. "How Dixie is Going to Fight."
- July 30th, 1917—Sir Clifford Sifton. "Conscription."
- Aug. 30th, 1917—Mr. Louis Wiley, Managing Editor of the *New York Times*.
- Oct. 11, 1917—Dr. Geo. R. Parkin, of London, England. "British and American Democracy as the Guardian of Future Peace."
- Oct. 30th, 1917—Dr. James W. Robertson, of Ottawa, Chairman of the Central Advisory Council to the Food Controller in Canada. "Food Control in Canada."
- Nov. 12th, 1917—Rev. James E. Freeman, D.D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis (one of the greatest speakers in the American Church). "Our great Comradeship."
- W. C. Edgar, of Minneapolis, Founder and Editor of *The Bellman*, and Editor of *The Northwestern Miller*. "An Experiment in Democracy."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For Year Ending November 21st, 1917

RECEIPTS

Balance November 30th, 1916	\$ 531.52
Interest on Deposit in Savings Bank10
Proceeds of Sale of Luncheon Tickets	3,174.50
1,569 Memberships	3,138.00
	<u>\$6,844.12</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Automobile and Cab Hire	\$ 21.00
Grants—	
Citizens' Christmas	\$100.00
Honorarium (Rev. R. C. Johnstone)	25.00
Navy League (Lady Jellicoe's Fund)	238.20
Deer Lodge Convalescent Home	15.00
Hymn Sheets and Cards	34.50
	<u>412.70</u>
Luncheon Expenses	3,532.90
Postage	591.00
Printing and Stationery	771.78
Scholarships in Public Schools of the Province for Proficiency in Canadian History	242.65
Stenographers	185.85
Telegrams	107.10
Verbatim Reports of Addresses delivered during the year	98.00
Cost of Printing Annual Report	626.10
Membership Card Cases	150.00
Addressograph	169.15
Sundry	76.23
	<u>\$6,984.46</u>
Overdraft (reconciled with Bank Balance)	140.34
	<u>\$6,844.12</u>

J. A. WOODS, Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

Wm. T. RUTHERFORD,	}	Honorary Auditors.
L. C. HAYES,		

Dr. E. S. Popham, Chairman of the Committee appointed to nominate the officers of the Club for the year 1917-1918, submitted the following report of the Committee:

For President Major D. M. Duncan
" First Vice-President . . . W. A. Matheson
" Second Vice-President . . . J. A. Machray
" Chaplain Rev. Walter M. Loucks
" Literary Secretary H. S. Seaman
" Honorary Treasurer J. A. Woods
" Honorary Secretary R. H. Smith

FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

W. J. Mundell John W. W. Stewart George H. Davis
E. S. Popham, M.D. W. L. Parrish R. Driscoll
Crawford Gordon John Galt

The report of the Executive Committee was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

HONOR ROLL

Names of Members of the Winnipeg Canadian Club who have served or are serving overseas, or have enlisted and are now in training.

Abott, S. W.	Campbell, Dr. Spurgeon
Acheson, Thos.	Campbell, W. B.
Ackland, C. M.	Cattley, Robert
Aldous, G. B.	Cherry, H. M.
Alldritt, W. A.	Choate, A. E.
Anderson, Dr. R. Brodie	Clark, J. St. Clair
Andrews, Herbert	Claydon, A.
Barrowclough, S. L.	Clingan, Geo.
Bell, Dr. F. C.	Cook, Thom. S.
Bell, Joseph	Cope, E. F.
Bell, J. K.	Craggs, G. S.
Bell, Dr. P. G.	Crowe, J. A.
Bell, Dr. T. H.	Crozier, J. A.
Benwell, F. W.	Culver, A. F.
Bingham, E. J.	Curran, J. P.
Bingham, R. F.	Curran, V.
Black, N. J.	D'Arcy, N. J.
Blackburn, R. C.	Davison, W. E.
Blanchard, Dr. R. J.	Deacon, Edgar A.
Bonnycastle, S. L.	De Forge, W. J.
Boyle, R. B.	Dennistoun, R. M.
Brandon, H. E.	Dillabough, J. V.
Brick, W. J.	Dinnen, N. J.
Bridgman, Rev. W.	Drummond-Hay, L. V.
Brock, E. A.	Drummond, R.
Brock, F. Freer	Duncan, D. M.
Brodie, Malcolm J.	Edgecombe, W. T.
Bryan, J. R.	Edwards, Harold
Burritt, Royal	Elliott, P. P.
Burwash, L. T.	Elliott, R. K.
Cadham, Dr. F. T.	Emery, F. E.
Cameron, A. P.	Erickson, O. L.

Farquhar, Rev. G.	Hunt, H. M.
Featherstonhaugh, E. P.	Hunter, Herbert
Ferguson, D. J. H.	Hurd, H. Gordon
Fergusson, R. S.	Johnstone, E. B.
Flenley, Ralph	Jones, Maurice
Freeland, F. E.	Jordan, H. K.
Gagnon, J. T. C.	Kenny, W. F.
Garfat, A. A.	Ketchen, R. L.
Gibbs, P. A.	Kirk, Chas. D.
Goodeve, Rev. F. W.	Laing, G. S.
Gordon, Rev. Dr. C. W.	Lake, Wm. A.
Grainger, Harry	Lakie, P.
Grassie, Wm.	Langford, T. J.
Green, Dr. C. W.	Larkin, S. A.
Grose, W. T.	Laver, E. C.
Gunn, C. S.	Lawless, W. T.
Gunn, Dr. J. A.	Law, Thos.
Guthrie, A.	Lethbridge, J. M.
Hallum, W. B.	Lewis, R.
Handcock, C. B.	Lindsay, C. V.
Handel, J.	Lineham, Dr. D. M.
Hansford, J. E.	Lipsett, L. J.
Harman, H. F.	Macaw, W. M.
Harris, G. M.	MacDonell, A. C.
Harvie, A. K.	Macdonell, Dr. John
Hastings, V. J.	Macfarlane, W. G.
Hawker, J. W.	Mackay, J.
Hawkins, S. S.	MacKenzie, W. A.
Henry, H. R. L.	MacLean, N. B. (Major)
Hesketh, J. A.	Maclea, R. M.
Hill, A. R.	Main, H. H.
Hindle, D. A.	Mainer, R. G.
Hinds, Fred	Mansur, C. H.
Hossie, W. A.	Maw, C. C.
Houblon, R. E. A.	McAdam, C. S.
Howson, G. A.	

McAlpine, A. D. H.
McCarthy, L. M.
McClelland, S.
McGhee, G. W.
McLean, D.
McOnie, R.
McRae, A. D.
McTavish, R. B.
Mermagen, E. W.
Meiklejohn, F. E.
Miller, F. W.
Miller, G. G.
Milbourne, A. J. B.
Milne, C. N. G.
Mitchell, J. B.
Mitchell, Dr. Ross
Moffat, A. W.
Moorhead, Dr. E. S.
Morden, G. W.
Mordy, A. G.
Morley, A. W.
Morrison, Allan
Mullins, H. A.
Murray, Canon J. O.
Murray, Wm.
Musgrove, Dr. W. T.
Myers, R. M.

Ney, Frank A.
Ney, F. J.
Newberry, W. F.
Newcombe, C. K.
Newton, J. O.
Nichol, F. T.
Northwood, Geo. W.
Niven, Dr. E. Fielden
O'Grady, G. F. deC.
Osler, H. F.

Paterson, R. W.
Patterson, H. D.
Paton, G. M.
Phillips, A. E.
Porter, H. W.
Poussette, G. F. C.
Pratt, Edward S.
Proctor, J. P.
Prowse, Dr. S. W.

Quinton, S.

Radford, C. W.
Reade, Hubert T.
Reid, J. Y.
Reilly, Dr. W. H.
Richards, S. R.
Richardson, B. V.
Riley, C. S.
Roe, J. M.
Rogers, R. G.
Ross, A. M. S.
Ross, R. A.
Rutherford, Gerald S.
Ruttan, H. N.

Sadleir, Dr. J. F.
Scroggie, James
Scott, C. M.
Secord, Dr. W. H.
Seelbert, W.
Sellwood, R. A.
Semmens, J. N.
Shore, R. J.
Simmons, Arthur
Sinclair, J. D.
Skaptason, J. B.
Speechly, Dr. H. M.
Sprague, D. B.

Sprague, D. E.	Walker, P.
Sprague, H. C. H.	Ward, J. Stanley
Sprenger, H.	Ward, J. W.
Spry, W. B.	Wardaugh, M. F.
Steele, John	Webb, A. J.
Steele, S. B.	Weld, Geo. H.
Sterling, S. L.	West, John E.
Stevenson, J. A.	Williams, T. O.
Stewart, Earl	Wilson, D.
Sutherland, John	Wilson, F. K.
Suttie, J. M.	Wilson, Prof. N. R.
Tate, F. L.	Wise, H. A.
Thornley, F.	Wood, M. C.
Thornton, Stuart	Wylie, J. G.
Todd, Dr. J. O.	Young, A. H.
Tremayne, H. A.	Young, D. F. A.
Trott, E. J.	Young, G. R.
Tyrell, C. S.	Young, R. S.
Wadge, Dr. H. W.	
Walcot, A. A.	Zeglinski, B.

In Memoriam

During the past year the Club has lost the following members through death:

L. O. GENEST
J. E. BURGESS
GRAHAM BOSTON
DR. J. S. GRAY
W. A. WILKES
S. G. THOMPSON
A. D. S. SWITZER
JUDGE A. E. RICHARDS
W. F. ROSS
F. S. NUGENT
JOHN SMITH
G. W. BAKER
E. M. ROBINSON

Killed in Action

1914-1917

S. PERCY BENSON
J. E. ROBERTSON
GEO. H. ROSS
H. B. HAMBER
RONALD HOSKINS
G. W. JAMIESON
R. E. N. JONES
W. J. CHALK
JOHN GEDDES
W. F. GUILD
LT.-COL. R. M. THOMSON
C. T. BOWRING
G. R. HERON
H. F. LEWIS
A. L. GRIFFIN
C. R. STINSON
E. B. HAFFNER
W. J. COLLUM
R. E. BURCH

*"Greater love hath no man than this,
that a man lay down his life for his
friends."*

HEROIC BELGIUM

Rev. Henri Anet, D.D., to the Canadian Club,
November 30, 1916

Dr. Anet asserted—as proof of the statement of his king, that “Belgium could never be subdued”—that, after two years of war the Belgian army was better in every way than when the war began. The simple devotion of the King and Queen to the people, irrespective of bodily risk—the loyalty and endurance of civilians; incidental comparison in the treatment accorded to Belgians by official and civil Germans.

When our gallant King, Albert, opened the Belgian parliament on August 4, 1914, he declared: “Belgium can be defeated; but subdued—never!” I have never met any Belgian who disagreed with the King in this respect, or who was against the stand taken so courageously by our government, our King, and his counsellors, on that eventful August night, neither in Belgium during the first months of the war, nor among the refugees now scattered over England, Scotland, Ireland and Switzerland, nor among the gallant soldiers who have fought and are still fighting in Flanders; and now, after two years of suffering and oppression, I think that in Belgium itself even, there is not a single Belgian worthy of the name willing to get freedom at the expense of national honor and the international code of honor and duty.

Amongst so many noble persons, let us first name our gallant King and his splendid Queen. King Albert has been in the past, and is still, the soul of the army and of the whole nation; the soul of the resistance to the enemy, whom they are loyally resisting on that little strip of the Belgian coast between Ostend and Dunkirk, which is all the Belgian army have at present under their control—only a few square miles of very poor country, sandhills, ditches, marshes, and a few small villages. This small and poor stretch of territory is

completely within the range of the heavy German artillery—and there, the King, in a simple villa, with a simply-furnished drawing room, from the windows of which you can see the coast, the sun, the sea (a quite bare stretch of water—no more fishing boats, no more pleasure boats, as in time of peace) and, off on the horizon, two black spots—French torpedo-boats, watching for the German fleet. Along the sea you will note Algerian cavalymen patrolling.

In the talk I had with the King, I was struck once again, as I have been many times recently, with the quiet dignity, the democratic simplicity, of that great King without a kingdom. King Albert is certainly one of the great men of the Great War; and in spite of all the praise which has been heaped upon him, especially at the beginning of the war, he has remained simple and unassuming, thereby showing his true greatness. Personally, he told me “I do not like exaggeration. The world is making too much out of what we have done.”

The Queen is quite as popular as the King, and takes an active part in all the work of mercy connected with the war. At the beginning of the war, she worked hard in the hospitals in Brussels, very often caring for German wounded as well as the wounded of Belgium. During the retreat from Antwerp to Ostend, she attended to the visiting of the hospitals diligently and without fear. When the Belgian army retreated from Ostend, she refused to leave Ostend before the wounded were put into safety. The King left; the staff left; then the whole army left; yet the Queen remained. When the last wounded man was safely disposed of, she drove out of Ostend. One hour later, the German vanguard was in the city.

The Belgian army, after two years of war, is not destroyed. It comprises 150,000 men, better equipped, with better artillery and more munitions and more machine guns, than at the beginning of the war. You will hear considerably more about our soldiers, gentlemen, I can tell you, before the end of the war. Even now, they are taking their share—more,

perhaps, than you are aware of. They have held a line twenty kilometres in length, along the coast, since October, 1914, and all that time they have kept the Germans in check on that front—the Germans have not gained one foot there. Besides this, the Belgian army is very efficiently protecting the left flank of the long line of the Allies.

It is wonderful, gentlemen, that simple heroism and patience of the soldiers who hold the trenches in Flanders, especially along that section of the front where the country is low and flat. They watch there day and night in those wet trenches. They are sure of victory, and ready to do their duty and wait their time. A few weeks ago, in September, I visited the front at Rheims, and accompanied an officer to the front line trenches. He took me to a listening post, showed me the barbed wire entanglements, and introduced me to a man who had got a medal for bravery. I talked to the man for a time. The officer, examining a portion of the enemy territory through his glasses, said that it would have to be taken. I made the remark that that would be easier said than done. "Oh," he said, "they do it quite naturally, as part of their day's work."

There is no difference in the quality of heroism displayed by the different nations of the Allies. Your Canadian boys especially are among the bravest of the brave. Great as is the heroism of our soldiers, too, the courage of the civil population is still more wonderful. On the edge of the territory occupied by the Germans, the people, within range of the Allies' artillery, go about their work as usual every day and every month in the year.

A strong contrast to the Germans is afforded by the British and French soldiers in Belgium, with their courage, their politeness and kindness to the poor people. They have set an example, too, many of them, refusing wines and spirits, and taking only coffee and things of that kind. The British army in Belgium is living up to the traditional high standard of British armies.

The Belgians are continually in difficulties in their internal affairs, under the German rule. A university professor was arrested for attempting to establish a university in Ghent; and five of his colleagues who petitioned the German governor on his behalf were also arrested. One man was sent to a German prison, and it was two months before he was able to write a postcard to his wife to tell her that he was still alive. On the way there, he spent three days and three nights without food, and was insulted at every station by the German population. He spent eight months in a German prison, where food was very bad and of small quantity. Finally, he obtained his release and returned to Belgium, where he arrived at the house of a friend of mine in a most terrible state. But he was happy enough to get back.

The Belgian people have refused to work for the Germans. The Germans have used all means to make them work on the railways, in the munition factories, etc. Some have been offered pay three months in advance, and have still refused to work for the Germans. The Germans have tried to induce the Belgian workmen to work on their engines. One German officer gathered together two or three hundred Belgian workmen, and said to them: "You ought to be sensible, and work for us. Your families are starving. You will not be asked to work for the German army; and, moreover, we are ready to supply you with papers stating that you have been forced to work. Why not use your good sense and help your families. Now, all of you who are willing to do this, take one step forward." Gentlemen, the answer of those three hundred workmen was to take two steps backward.

We are very much concerned at present over the question of Belgian deportations. The Germans say they are deporting the people because they are not willing to work. But they do work, when they can get work. They work as much as they can. They are willing to work, and happy to work, even at low salaries, when they are given work that, as patriotic Belgian citizens, they may do. But the Germans

have taken the machinery out of the factories and have occupied the railways for war purposes.

I have heard some distressing stories about the treatment of British prisoners by the Germans. On one occasion, when a trainload of British prisoners was going through Belgium the Belgian women came to give some water to the men. The French prisoners were allowed to have a drink, but the British prisoners were ordered to go around; and the Belgian women hissed the German officer in command. There were in the train a number of carriages with the windows tight shut as well as the doors; and out of one of these carriages came a voice, speaking in English: "For God's sake, try to give us something to eat or drink. There are 45 in this carriage, and six have already gone mad." But the train left Brussels and went right on through to Germany without these men receiving a drop of water.

A Belgian magistrate at Dinant tells how, at one place, German convicts were seen throwing some of their bread through the windows of the place where they were confined, to the Belgian prisoners. It was not long, however, before the German authorities removed the Belgians out of the reach of the better-fed German convicts who were performing this unpatriotic act.

The attitude of these Belgians who are being deported, and of all other Belgians in the occupied territory, is this: "They can keep us here as long as they like. We do not want to get our freedom, or to leave our native land, before Belgium is free too.

But, in spite of all the unspeakable suffering, there is a silver lining even to the darkest cloud. I shall speak about that at another meeting—about the splendid religious revival. I should like to end here by telling you that we want your sympathy and your help. We do not at all want your pity; you should instead envy us; for we are learning now the greatest of our lessons—the small value of life and wealth of themselves; the beauty of self-sacrifice and the joy of service for a great and noble cause.

CRITICAL MOMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE WAR

Major Charles W. Gordon, D.D., to the Canadian Club,
January 3, 1917

Major Gordon voiced the vague ideas concerning every condition connected with it, in the early days of the war. The determination of rulers and ruled in Germany to finish the work they started. The story of Ypres is an undying tribute to Canadian soldiers. The speaker pointed out that Canada had now occupied the front line trenches, not only in the war, but also in the world. Our one need now, Major Gordon said, is to consolidate our forces and secure unity of purpose.

I do not forget for one moment that the source of the tributes of esteem that have come to me since I landed again in Canada, after an absence of a year and a half, are not given to me but to the men whom it is my distinguished honor to represent—your soldiers and your fellow citizens, my comrades at the front. I bring to you from them a greeting—cheery, bright, strong. I assure you that in their hearts there is no such thing as pessimism. I met a note of almost pessimism when I struck the English shores. I arrived there when they were in the throes of a political uneasiness and unrest. But the great change was made; and there is to-day in the hearts of the people of Great Britain, with Lloyd George holding the premier place in the cabinet, more confidence than ever, and they are more absolutely united. When we left here, about two years ago, I do not think any of us realized the size of our undertaking, the magnitude of the task which our Empire had on hand. Many of us thought that six months would see it through, or a year and a half at the utmost. None of us realized what it was that Germany had undertaken to do; how completely she had devoted and pledged her every strength to the accomplishment of this great ambition.

The dream of Empire that has been with her constantly, that has been carried in her heart day and night, year in and year out—we are only beginning to recognize now that that dream has not only taken hold of the imaginations of her leaders, but has become the vision of the whole German people. Let us make no mistake. This dream is not only the dream of the leaders, but of the rank and file of the whole German nation. That is why I believe some of the most desperate moments of the war are still before us.

There was not a single one of the great nations on our side ready to go to war. In the case of the French fleet, for instance, it was discovered that the guns were obsolete and unsuitable for the work for which they were intended. Russia had recovered, in large measure, from her war with Japan, and had learned her lessons of organization; but was almost entirely without guns of the kind needed to meet the German cannon. France had her new army, but her supply of the heavier guns was absolutely inadequate.

Great Britain had her army of 160,000 men; but her guns—her land guns—were not of the size required in this war; none of them over 10 or 11 inch. However, this army, this little army of 160,000 or 165,000 men, was the finest army in point of discipline and in experience and equipment, as far as it went, that ever stepped on European soil; and it was the thrust of that little bit of finely tempered steel, which would bend but would not break, that determined in the early part of the war that the Germans would never reach Paris.

We did not know, I say, when we began the war, the magnitude of the task before us. But, now that we have had experience of two years of war, we know that however much we have done, there is still a long bit of hard going before us. And no matter how many advantages we have won there are still many more to win before we reach victory. I wish we had been able to let the people of the British Empire know

in season those early splendid stories of the plains of Flanders and of France, which will be told to the glory and honor of the race as long as men read histories.

I make these prefatory remarks in order that you may understand how impossible it would be for me to give you general accounts of battles. I only know of immediate events under my eyes; then when I read the papers I learn the rest.

I would like to speak first of the Ypres salient, where the 43rd stayed six months. This salient at Ypres is the most infernal place in which soldiers were ever placed—at least it was in those earlier days of the war—a veritable death-trap to the soldiers sent up there. But we could not give it up, and would not give it up—because that salient at Ypres is the site of the deathless glory of the Canadian soldier.

We stayed there, as I have mentioned, for six months. Our experience in regard to artillery bombardment would have been almost amusing, if it had not been so tragic. (I see my gallant Colonel across there. He could tell you better than I how the German artillery used to rock us to sleep.) It literally rocked the earth and the buildings about us. We felt that we lived there by sufferance of our foes. Each day we went up into the trenches, hoping to God that a shell would not get us, never sure whether we would come back again. No chance to fight back; we had to wait there and take it, day after day, week after week. If the story of those days in the trenches is ever written as it should be, it will be an undying tribute to the stubborn, sturdy courage of the Canadian soldier.

Then we went down to the Somme. The first day I saw the Somme, I felt a glow at my heart. There was the plain of Albert literally covered with the munitions and all the splendid equipment of war—artillery, cavalry (we passed the Scots Greys), trains of munition wagons, going in two col-

umns, left and right, thronging every passage by which transports could get by.

The day I made my first tour of the Somme trenches was one of the finest moments of my life. We went up, past Pozieres and Contalmaison, along embattled hills where every few steps marked the hiding place of a gun, carefully covered that the keen eyes of the German airmen might not locate them and bomb them to bits. When I saw these lines of guns, reaching even to the tops of the hills, I realized that the day had gone by when we had to hold our places by sufferance of the Germans. Today, all along that south line, and to a large extent on the north line, we hold absolute domination in the matter of big guns and small guns and artillery of all kinds.

Then there is another striking feature of the situation today—the predominance of our aerial service. I am sure Colonel Osler could tell you with what feelings we had been wont to sit back in our trenches and look at those daring and clever German aviators coming over our trenches day after day. But now in the air, as in artillery, we absolutely dominate everything in sight. During the month I was on the Somme, I only saw four Fritz aeroplanes; and in one day I counted twenty-seven of ours parading up and down. These eyes of the army are what give effect to our artillery. The German artillery work has grown steadily worse and worse. Shells fell here and there in such reckless manner that our soldiers got quite “peevish” about it. Why couldn’t Fritz aim, so we would know where his shells were going to fall. Scattered about in this promiscuous way, they might accidentally hurt somebody. We were shooting by eye; they were shooting by map; that was the difference. We were in control of the air; our guns dominated them. This ultimately gave our infantry their first chance to fight on something like fair terms; and when we met them man to man, there was only one story to tell. That was, that the British or the Canadians never came out “second best.”

Do not think I am making light of the German infantryman in the matter of his courage and endurance. These were wonderful; but on our side, we were able to go them a little better. So, gentlemen, the situation on the Somme is one of extreme hopefulness.

But my time is up and I must break off suddenly, and come to the point: What do you think ought to be done here in Canada? What ought to be done by Canadians during the next three months. I wish that we could have, here in Winnipeg, an assembly of our citizens, talking freely one to the other, and getting opinions one from the other, through discussion, on this topic. Because we cannot forget the fact that Canada is no longer a country removed, obscure, insignificant. She has stepped right out into the front line, and the eyes of the world are upon her. Her actions must be such as become the dignity of her standing.

I would first say this: that we must be prepared for larger sacrifices; but I need not rub that in. This desperate war is not going to be won until it hurts, not only some of us, but all of us; until it bears heavily upon every Canadian alike. We cannot hope, and cannot expect, that any class in our community should be allowed to escape, without feeling the pain of this war, the weight of its burden; without being penetrated to the heart by its sorrow. I cannot imagine how any man can hope to get the full weight of the Canadian nation, her full striking power, behind any blow, until this Canada of ours is led by a body of men representing, not one party, but all the people. There is no such thing as party any longer in Great Britain. Great and low stand together on one great platform, one level, and plan their daily service and sacrifice as units of one people. I cannot help feeling, I believe that that would have been the case and would be the case to-day, if we had arranged earlier in this conflict to have a body of men lead us who represented us, and whose counsels would represent the wisest thought of all classes of the people. How can you hope, for instance, to get the

united support of the labor class unless in the councils of those who lead us have a strong and full representation of that class of our people? We must do something, and do it quickly. Achieve unity; get a united body of men, leading a united Canada to the victory that we know is just within our grasp if we are worthy to get it.

THE FIRST HUNDRED THOUSAND

Captain John Beith (Ian Hay) to the Canadian Club,
January 6, 1917

Captain Beith described the period of dodging during the first year and a half; the day that announced that the British front was a little superior to the enemy; that second Christmas attack that never took place. The speaker pointed out when the war really began, July 1st, 1916, the day that the British and French troops could attack on a sixteen-mile front.

I was sent out from home last September for the purpose of visiting the United States and handing out to them, what you might call first-hand trench gossip. I do not know why I was selected—except possibly that I had been able, for a period of nearly twelve months, to dodge the missiles of the enemy, and anybody who could perform that feat of agility for that length of time could fairly regard himself as a small kind of veteran and as having a fair bird's-eye view of the general development of events. The 9th Division (first Scottish Division), with which I had the honor to serve, was the first of the Kitchener contingents to land upon the soil of France. Their arrival coincided with what I might call the end of the first period of the war—the period of holding on like grim death with very small forces against overwhelmingly superior numbers; and during the autumn and winter of 1914 the little original expeditionary force had just completed that glorious task—probably the finest piece of work ever done by the British army in the whole of its history. But now the spring had come; and with it had come out these new regiments, raised, trained and equipped in less than half a year by the genius of Lord Kitchener, to thicken and stiffen that gallant thin line that had been holding up the tidal wave of the Germans. All that we could do was to

hold the hosts of the enemy, playing for time, while back behind us the forges roared and the machinery hummed, and men and women by the thousands—more particularly women—worked night and day in the great factories springing up throughout the length and breadth of the land, turning out the shells, big guns, and the other supplies necessary for our great purpose, until at last we could say as a nation: "We are ready! Full speed ahead!"

We had to wait a long time for that message. In 1915 it never came at all; and during the summer of that year the line was held grimly, stubbornly, by men who, less than a year before, had been peaceful mechanics, artisans, farmers, clerks, and so forth. If one shell went over from our lines in those days, half a dozen came back. Our supply of munitions was strictly limited; and the best we could do was to save up for one good afternoon's retaliation—say every Saturday afternoon.

Gradually matters improved until, in the matter of men and equipment, we drew level with them, then just a little bit better. I shall never forget the occasion on which that fact was brought home to us. On December 15, 1915, just over a year ago, our division was lying in the salient of Ypres, holding that jutting bit of land on which stands the only uncaptured city of Belgium, and our retainment of which is largely due to the Canadian divisions, who have made a specialty of defending the salient of Ypres. Another attempt was going to be made to break through to Calais "at all costs." We knew it; for things were obviously blowing up for another storm. The bombardment grew heavier and heavier as bigger and bigger guns were brought into line against us; and we knew that presently there would be an infantry attack. During this period our own artillery made very little reply—in fact, so little that anybody less self-satisfied than a German field marshal might have smelt a rat. On the 20th of December, just at daylight, this pandemonium suddenly ceased in that ominous hush when the enemy, we knew, were screwing up their guns and changing their sights to recommence the

bombardment behind us to prevent reinforcements coming up. Gas was liberated at the same time. We pulled down our gas helmets and waited. During that brief interval which precedes the attack of the infantry, our guns spoke back, all at once, several times. Quite unknown to the enemy, and almost entirely unknown to even ourselves, six hundred guns had been gathered by our forces along the salient of Ypres; and every one put fifty rounds in that trench packed with Germans waiting to charge, in less than five minutes. That is to say, about 30,000 shells landed in those front line trenches.

That great Christmas attack was never launched. That was the occasion on which it was brought home to us and to the enemy that the balance in big guns had come down at last with a bump on the side of law and order.

Well, that was, as I say, the end of the second period. The third period then came on. Now, what is very frequently asked, especially in the United States of America, where everyone is out after early and accurate information, is the question: "When is the war going to end?" To that enquiry, I find the simplest plan is to answer that I cannot tell when the war is going to end, but I can tell when it began—namely, on July 1, 1916—because that was the first time that we were ready, as an empire, for a grand and prolonged offensive. On that day, the British and French troops attacked on over a 16 mile front on the Somme. That was the great critical day in the history of the British army and the British empire; because on the issue of that day depended the real fate of our empire and the future of the war. Hitherto we had been playing uphill, shorthanded, without munitions, generally at a disadvantage. Now, we were as ready as we were likely to be, and on fair and square terms with the enemy. The question we had to answer was this: "Are these new amateur armies of ours, raised, trained and equipped in less than two years, a match and more than a match, regiment for regiment, for the machine-made, ironbound armies of Germany. Our future trembled in the balance. I need not

recall to you the answer our boys gave that morning—of the after events—the taking of Combles, Highwood, Courcelelette—the capture of 400 pieces of artillery, 1,400 machine guns, 95,000 unwounded German prisoners—the passing over that ridge to level ground; a priceless asset in the directing of artillery fire, allowing the guns to be aimed by direct observation instead of firing over a high ridge.

There is one other point I would like to touch upon. The story has been very assiduously put about, especially in the United States, that we in Great Britain are inclined to let other nations win the war for us; and one of my duties was to try and dispossess our friends of that idea. In order to do that, I have only got to point to one or two facts such as these: Great Britain has on the western front to-day two million men; in Macedonia and Saloniki, 140,000; Egypt, 180,000; Mesopotamia and East Africa, 120,000; and 400,000 in the navy. Besides these, there are more than a million training at home, exclusive of those working on naval construction or repair. When such figures as these are placed before our friends, I have never found anybody dispute my assertion that we are doing our bit.

Now, if you will allow me a moment, might I just say a word about a topic which, I think, has been uppermost in our minds in the last few weeks.

Our enemy has suddenly come forward with proposals of peace, couched in the most insolent and vainglorious terms, but still proposals of peace. We all know it is undesirable to look a gift horse in the mouth, especially when the offering is made in Germany; but we may still perhaps spend a moment in enquiring what is back of these proposals.

That the enemy is extremely short of reserves is undoubted. He has had to give up ground at Verdun, captured at such cost last spring. Secondly, the deportations from Belgium can only mean one thing—that the last dregs of the German population are being swept into the German army, and the work must be carried on at home by slaves from Belgium.

Again, it seems as though this peace offer is meant more for home and neutral consumption, as it is certainly not meant for our consumption. It is, in short, an attempt to shift the responsibility for continuing the war upon the Allies. But the enemy overlooks the fact that the responsibility for the bloodshed belongs not to the people who end the war, but to the people who began it.

The other day—I daresay you have noticed it—the new spokesman of our empire, the man who is going to lead us to victory, handled this question pretty tersely. He said: “You cannot liquidate a series of outrages by land and sea by coming out at the eleventh hour with a few pious expressions about bloodshed and the wickedness of humanity.”

We want peace, but peace on a true foundation, a durable basis—based upon reparation as far as it is possible for the invasion of Belgium and the destruction of those historic towns, for the Lusitania, for Edith Cavell, for the Wittenburg typhus camp, where men were left to rot and die because the German doctors were afraid to go in—based upon such a foundation as shall make it impossible for any nation to run amuck across the civilization of the world unchecked, again. We have got to fix this war and nail it down in such a way that the events in it can never be repeated. We are going on until we win!

WITH THE MEDICAL CORPS IN FRANCE

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Gunn to the Canadian Club

January 24, 1917

Lieut.-Col. Gunn told the story of the transport of the First Canadian Contingent from Canada to England, then to France—of the impact of Canada's first battalions upon the enemy at Ypres. The methods of handling wounded men, the rapid development of ways and means; the unselfishness and indefatigable work of the Medical Service, and the indifference to their own suffering of the wounded men.

We left here in August, 1914; and after a very pleasant sojourn of three weeks in Valcartier, were most happy to start across the Atlantic. I cannot but refer to that memorable scene when, on October 3, 1914, the fleet which was to take us over assembled in Gaspé Bay and started out that lovely Saturday afternoon. You can imagine the scene; thrity-two transports moving along in three lines, a mile and a half apart, with a distance of half a mile between the stern and bow of the vessels in each line. Probably never—we hope it may never be necessary—will such a sight be seen again.

We finally landed at Salisbury Plain on the 20th of October. I need not say anything about our sojourn there, except that in spite of a little of that unpleasantness about which so much has been spoken and written, many of us carried away very many pleasant recollections. Happy as we may have been there, however, no announcement since we had left Winnipeg was greeted with so much joy as the notification early in February that we were to proceed to France.

We entrained on February 8, and after a longer travel than would have been usual, landed at Hazebrouck. It was just

after the submarine menace had been announced; and in order to give us due protection, the authorities sent us west by St. Lazare, in the Bay of Biscay.

After reaching our stopping place, and disposing of our men in what quarters were available, including an old folks' home and a barn, we settled down for a few days, happy enough, even if we were not very comfortable. We were within sound of the guns, and at last felt as though we were getting near our real work. It was from this little place where we stayed, that many of our battalions first stepped into the trenches. We saw the 16th Battalion march out and take their first tour of the trenches.

In two weeks we moved to a place called Saily, and here we had to treat our first wounded. Our main dressing station, as it is called, was situated in the village of Saily. Three or four miles nearer the line was the advance dressing station, to which many of the "walking cases" could walk back and the "stretcher cases" be carried or brought in an ambulance. A number of stretcher-bearers were stationed at the advance dressing station.

The regimental medical officer is the first to see the wounded men. There is no more dangerous work in any part of the medical service than that of the regimental medical officer. One of these officers said to me: "I am a coward at heart, but I have a tremendous curiosity." That was what kept him at the work.

The work of collecting the wounded was very difficult. We had to go up at night, in pitchy darkness; the roads crowded with transport teams, vehicles of the army service corps, motor lorries with officers going up to inspect the lines, etc.

From the regimental aid post, which is usually established in a low dug-out or cellar, the stretcher-bearers of the field ambulance corps go out and collect the wounded. The motor

ambulance corps then convey the cases back to the next station. A new wing of the service, introduced for the first time in this war, is a body of fifty motor ambulances which ply between the field station and the casualty clearing station, the next pivotal point to which the patient is directed. Here there is a hospital, equipped for operating, with nurses, etc. Only the most serious cases, however, are operated on here.

At the base hospitals, the patients receive practically any treatment that is necessary. They are kept there from five to ten days, and are shipped to England as soon as they are fit to travel.

The medical service has developed in a really marvelous way. Even in the little area where I was working, where two years ago were nothing but sand dunes, there is now a hospital which will accommodate 25,000 patients. That is only one of the areas. There are several others which accommodate practically the same number.

Being of the First Division, I cannot but refer to some of the instances during our sojourn there. I shall never forget the day when, before Neuve Chapelle, on the morning of March 10, the batteries on our side of the line blazed forth. Listening to the roar, we thought the munitions question must have been definitely settled, and that it must be only a matter of weeks when we would be victors. I do not think any of us fully realized the work which lay before us, however, until the Germans, on the 22nd of April, began their attack. That is the point around which everyone of the First Contingent pivots his experience. We were then quartered in Flamertine, some miles behind Ypres.

It was on the evening of the 22nd when some French soldiers came hurriedly into our camp, followed by practically the whole civilian population of Ypres. We heard that the Germans had broken through and had captured all the guns, and had liberated gas—the first time this was done in the war. We did not know what to do; but, in the absence

of definite orders, we got all our equipment packed up and got ready to move at a moment's notice. Before many minutes, however, wounded men started to come in, and we were soon so busy we forgot all about the Germans. That was a night we shall all remember. From that day on, for several days, we worked as we never worked before. The motor ambulance drivers kept at their work until they could hardly sit in their seats for drowsiness. They did noble work. Although their duty did not require them to go beyond our dressing station, nobody hesitated to go right up to the firing line. In circumstances like that, the usual red tape was more or less done away with, and everybody turned in and worked his hardest. Every motor lorry, every bus, every transport wagon, and every field ambulance man joined in the work of bringing in the wounded; and each worker did every thing in his power. We handled cases at the rate of over a thousand a day. Our unit had a good building and a good yard; and many times the building was filled with patients lying as close as they could, and the yard outside was equally full.

One thing I must say about the wounded. They were most cheerful and happy, and filled with joy to have got back as far as the field ambulance station. No matter how badly wounded they were, this cheeriness was evident. I suppose the explanation partly was that they were glad to be out of that hell they had been in at the front.

So much, then, for our work at Ypres. The casualties were gruesome, and we knew that Canada would be in mourning. It was the first engagement in which the Canadians had taken part, and before the fight there was much speculation as to how they would behave. But now it is a matter of history how the Canadians behaved on that terrible 22nd of April and during the week following; and the British and our other Allies are unstinted in their praise of the great work Canada did that day and the days following. Great results depended on the stand they made at that time, but they rose fully to their responsibility. I have no doubt that the work

of the First Contingent was a great inspiration to those that came after; and well have they lived up to it. There is a story told—I guess you have heard it—how a man of the Second Contingent said to a man of the First: “We are going to have a hard time living down your reputation in England.” And the man of the First Contingent answered: “And you are going to have a worse time living up to our reputation in France.”

I could tell you many stories about our medical work. I remember a Frenchman brought in during the battle of Ypres to the dressing station. I could not speak French very well, but I asked him as well as I could what his trouble was. He could not find the English to answer, but he caught hold of his thigh-bone and shook it. The thigh-bone was broken. If any of you have ever had a broken thigh-bone, you will realize what it would have meant to you to take hold of it and shake it. We fixed him up, without anæsthetic. He watched the operation, watched us while we put the splints on, and after it was over he took out his pencil and fell to work writing his diary up to date.

Another man was brought in with a very bad case of “trench feet.” I had him on the operating table, and saw that his feet would have to be amputated, and that it was a matter of life and death to perform the operation as soon as possible. So, as I had him at the time under an anæsthetic, I performed the operation, and took off his feet. I told him the next day. He was, of course, disappointed at losing his feet; but he looked up with a smile and said: “Strange thing! I never noticed it.”

Gentlemen, the feeling over on the other side is one of optimism. In all ranks, it is felt that only a decisive victory can put an end to the war. With all due deference to our friends across the line, I think peace without victory is unthinkable. The Germans may have had a change of viewpoint since the war began, but certain not a change of heart. The story is told of a man in Washington who saw a soldier

carrying a typewriter. The man said: "What kind of a thing have you got there?" The soldier answered: "This! this is a Wilson machine gun." The only machine gun that will end the war is one which will send forth high explosives.

I see that my time is up. Thanking you for your kind hearing. I would just say, in closing, that my prayer, as yours, is: "May this great struggle soon end!"

THE FARMER'S VIEWPOINT OF NATIONAL QUESTIONS

H. W. Wood, President, United Farmers of Alberta, to
the Canadian Club, February 1, 1917

Mr. Wood outlined the progress of the farmer from his position of individualism a century ago to that of the important organization that he comprises to-day. The speaker also pointed out the relative position the United Farmers occupy with the other branches of commerce and production and the spirit of fair play which must animate all if ours is to be a happy and prosperous nation.

I want to talk to you a little to-day about our farmers' organization—its birth, growth and probable future; about the farming interests in general, and especially as they are related to the various interests of the men I see before me. I presume I am safe in saying that the real progress of the development of civilization began last century. All that had gone before was merely preparation. Last century there were certain great influences that entered into the affairs of men, forcing them forward as they had never been forced before. These things entered especially into the great system of trade and commerce—the great dominant influence of civilization; and the problems we confront in our system of trade are the vital problems in regard to the whole system of civilization itself.

Now, before this new development started, about a hundred years ago, there were one or two principles that were found underlying all the efforts of men—first, the basic principle that men's efforts were competitive; second, that they were individualistic. But when this new development began, man found his individual efforts were inadequate, with the result that there began a movement towards co-operation, to take the place of individualism.

It began naturally along the line of class co-operation, and when I say class co-operation, I speak absolutely in regard to the different interests of the commercial class. The class that represented the views of the largest number of men and the greatest amount of money was the easiest class to mobilize and begin thereby the development of the system of co-operation.

That development went on, down through the classes, until it came to the class that represented the greatest resistance to this co-operation of effort—that great basic industrial class of farmers. About forty or more years ago, the American farmer began to respond to that call and to make an effort to organize himself as a co-operative class. Progress in organization was necessarily slow. Environment was against him, the whole training of his life was against him; just as a big awkward, clumsy, loose-jointed child is slower, is longer in responding to the inclination to stand upon his feet, to respond to the natural germ that was calling him to rise; but after repeated efforts and failures, we saw, about ten years ago, in Western Canada, that this overgrown awkward child had succeeded in rising to his feet.

To-day he stands an organized body, imperfectly developed loosely organized, and with only a percentage of his membership entered into the organization, but standing at last where he belongs, and with the elements of great strength within him, and just as surely as that class remains organized, it will develop the strength now latent within it.

To-day I see before me men representing perhaps every industry connected with the great system of trade of this country, representing the different children of this commercial co-operation system, and I stand before you representing the youngest of these children. We are all more or less in our infancy, developing more or less strength. The purpose of our organization is to develop in the greatest harmony and to the greatest and highest degree. Now, how are we going to develop in that spirit that is to be the basis of the family

relation between these children of co-operation representing as a whole the people of this great Canada of ours?

Gentlemen, the problems of civilization are before us: how are we going to deal with them? I presume that if the interests represented in this body of men here to-day were all lined up together, and their buying and selling power analyzed, and the buying and selling interest of the farmer analyzed on the other side, there would seem to be a direct conflict between the interests of the farmer on the one hand and the interests of the other men represented here on the other hand, as regards their buying and selling activities.

That is the problem we have got to solve—the problem of the seeming clash between the interests of the farmer and the other interests. How? By strife? By competition?

Now we in Canada have problems that are just as vital, as necessary to settle, just as difficult to approach, as the problems that confront the forces that are meeting each other in military strife in Europe. Are we going to gather around the altar of this country as friends, as men that realize that by conflict no problem can be solved? There is the same kind of conflict between the interests of the farmers and the other interests of this country. Are we going to settle them by strife? That there is a solution of these problems no thinking man can doubt, and no sane man can doubt that to reach that solution is going to take the very best effort that is in the best of all of us, but we have yet got to find out where the truth lies. If we make the effort we shall eventually find that truth and know it.

Before the problem is ever solved, you have got to make the basic industries of the country prosperous. We want the farmers of this great western country to be prosperous, satisfied and contented. We want them to build good homes and to be a credit to the country. There is no fair-minded man before me to-day who will deny to any class that is giving the necessary service to the civilization of this country an oppor-

tunity to enjoy the good things of life equally with all other classes—the good things that he is himself asking for.

We held our convention in Edmonton last week. An appeal was made at that convention for fair, honest, straightforward, just treatment of the other fellow. The convention itself gave expression to that very sentiment without being appealed to. That sentiment is developing very rapidly among the farmers.

Right and wrong often look so nearly alike that we do not know right from wrong; we have therefore got to have good counsel. It is this good counsel, the best that you can give, that I ask you to give us. We want to make Canada the best country in the world, the best country to live in. Help us to do that and let us approach the solution of our problems animated by the great law of justice and firm in the resolve that we will make this the best country, not only on the American continent, but upon earth.

CANADA'S TWO OBLIGATIONS AFTER THE WAR

Ex-Mayor T. R. Deacon to the Canadian Club

February 8, 1917

Mr. Deacon pointed out that Canada's future is involved in two great problems which would confront it at the close of the war. These problems are the care of Canadian soldiers and the development and use of our resources to provide for the interest charges on our National Debt and to thus keep our people in our own land.

I think that I can perceive facing the people in Canada, upon the termination of the war, or even before that, should the war continue some time longer, a very serious condition of affairs in which our whole ideas of values and conditions will be radically changed. At the close of the war, we will have returning to this country perhaps half a million men whose whole tenor of life will have been altered, and who must be fitted, in some way, into their respective niches and absorbed in civil life. But of these many will have been seriously maimed and injured in health so that they will not be capable of earning their own living; these heroes must be taken good care of, even if the rest of us have to go on half rations. This will inevitably result in a large pension fund to be provided annually. In addition to this, there will be the burden of debt due to the war, and which is mounting at the rate of about one and one-half millions per day, in addition to the already great debt we had before the war.

There are at the present time about 40,000 men engaged in munitions work in Canada, directly, and another 40,000 engaged indirectly in industries allied to the production of munitions; men who could be released immediately from employment on the termination of the war. In addition to these, there is a considerable number of women whose occupation will cease. There is also not less than thirty million

dollars' worth of single purpose machinery which will have to go to the scrap-heap, and will only have scrap value. Some people say: "Why, there are other lines of manufacture?" That is true, but even if they had orders to go ahead with, it would take from a year to a year and a half to make new parts and adapt the machinery of war production to other lines of manufacture. Moreover, the manufacturers have not got, at the present time, orders for the work in sight. So in addition to the four or five hundred thousand men who will come back from the front, there will be another 100,000—mechanics and so forth—who will be thrown out of work by the ending of the war. Now, the great thing is, to prevent the loss of these people to the country. Any of those present who are of mature years will remember that in '74 and '80 and the years between these dates, nearly all the young men of Canada left the country. The Dominion lost altogether about two million of her inhabitants.

Now these men who will come back after the war are the very flower of this country and must be preserved to this country, if we are not to go by the board altogether.

A short time before the war broke out, Sir George Paish visited this country in the interests of the people who had loaned such great sums in Canada, and I had the pleasure of a long talk with him. He told me at that time there had been borrowed in Canada by the Dominion and Provincial governments, by municipalities, railroads and private industrial companies, such as steel, coal, cement and flour milling companies, and by the banks themselves and loan companies, the large sum of \$3,000,000,000, on which the interest alone, without return of principal, was nearly \$150,000,000 per year. Now, should the war continue another year beyond this, we will have collectively a debt of about \$5,000,000,000, which will require an annual interest payment of \$250,000,000 or over \$30 per head for every man, woman and child in this country. That interest we must pay, or else acknowledge before the world that we are bankrupt. To meet that annual payment, we have only four

sources of wealth open to us; it must come from the soil, the forests, the fisheries and the mines of Canada. Individuals may profit by merchandising and even get rich; but buying from one and selling to another at a profit does not add to the national wealth. We will never pay our national debt by trading jack-knives among ourselves.

Personally, I do not believe that any large proportion of the soldiers who have not been on the land before, will go there. They will be unfitted by their life and experiences as soldiers to settle down to the life of a pioneer farmer; unless, as I say, they have been farmers before; and they will undoubtedly congregate in the cities and towns, looking for some agreeable employment there—and who can blame them?

Nevertheless, the development of the soil in agriculture must be one of our greatest sources in paying our debts; and they must be developed to the very limit of possibility to help raise the necessary revenues.

Now, the thought I have had, and which I shall try to express, is this: that this mass of human energy can be used profitably and that it can powerfully contribute to the production of new wealth required to pay the \$250,000,000 annual interest on our borrowed capital. While the platform orator has talked of "the development of our natural resources," we have done little else than plunder, dissipate, and even burn our natural resources. There are men in this room, and no doubt many who can remember the conditions of which I speak when I say that the first time I came over the C.P.R., in 1887, practically from this side of Kenora to the Ottawa river, there was an unbroken green forest—all good tie timber and good timber of all the different kinds. Later, I was on engineering and survey work through that country, and I remembered well the immense growth of forestry I found everywhere. But now, when I pass over the place where thirty years ago I saw that magnificent stretch of green timber, I find it burned, wasted. The trees have gone—even the soil has deteriorated. That loss is more or less due to the negli-

gence of the Ontario government of that day to protect the country from visitations by fire.

That is only one of the many ways in which we have dissipated our resources—in which we have been spending our substance foolishly. In our own city, we haul coal from Pennsylvania to burn up the manure that is produced in the city, when that manure could be used for the production of the vegetables the city needs—instead of hauling vegetables, too, from Kansas, Nebraska, and even from California. We must contrive a way to stop this, and to actually proceed by a definite and concrete plan to apply this mass of human energy to the actual conversion of these natural resources into exchangeable wealth.

When I say we must contrive a way, I mean we will be compelled to contrive a way. It is all right now, with seven hundred millions of money being spent in the country in the manufacture of munitions. We have been able to swing along fine while the war is going on. But when all this is stopped, we will have to adopt means to curtail our expenditure, or we will go broke.

How can this be done? By ceasing to import manufactured articles that we can make at home; by peremptorily stopping the export of our raw materials, particularly those on which we have a virtual monopoly, and by the use of our own labor making them into finished goods. Not a cord of pulpwood should be allowed to go out of the country, except as paper. We have millions of h.p. of waterpower going to waste that can be used for this purpose. Not a pound of nickel or cobalt ore should go out except in a finished state. Our beef, pork, fish, etc., should be handled in the same way; and on the other hand every instrument that the people use that can be made from Canadian wood or metal should be made here, and the tariff should make this possible.

There are these two great objects immediately facing us at the close of the war—one is the taking care of the men who have fought our battle, and the other is the preparation to

pay the interest on our debt. Everything else in Canada will take care of itself, if we can take care of these two requirements. But in these, if we fail in either case, we fail in both.

Now, as to the export of our raw material. There are many things of which Canada has a monopoly at the present time, but is not making use of. This is speaking strictly in a national sense. Our pulpwood is one of the instances where we send the raw material from Canada and, after it is manufactured abroad, it comes back and is sold to the Canadian people who pay, among other charges, the cost of transportation both ways, the duty, and the cost of manufacture. Then there is our nickel. We have in Sudbury practically the world's supply of nickel—90 per cent of all the nickel in the world. What is done? We put in a cheap smelter; the slag is drawn off, and the copper and nickel together go out of the country in that state. Now, we want to stop that. I think I am right in saying that we have practically a monopoly of asbestos, mica and several other important lines of minerals. What we want to do is to bring these to the finished state in our own country, and apply our own labor to do it.

The establishment of industries requires large sums of ready capital. In many cases, the government should arrange to loan them money or credit; protect their home market with a high tariff, and in return should control prices and profits, allowing the private capital only a reasonable and safe return for its use and the energy and services of those who administer them, and taking for the payment of the interest on the national debt any surplus over that amount.

This principle could be applied to all lines of enterprise, even agriculture. By making what we use ourselves we avoid sending our money out of the country and we give employment to our own people. The time at my disposal is too short to elaborate this theory; but no one will, I think, question the fact that we have great natural resources, but that by shipping so much of them away in a raw state, we get little

benefit from them in a national sense. Last year we imported into Canada 507 million dollars' worth of merchandise—264 millions from the United States alone—a large part of which could have been made here, and a considerable part of which was actually made from Canadian material.

A friend of mine out in Okanagan, one day last autumn, was complaining about being unable to get a market for his fruit. It was spoiling for a market, and he was dumping it into the lake to get rid of it. He had a store also, and on that very day he was unloading a car of jams from England. The people who ate that jam ate a lot of freight and duty with it. We had better get used now to the flavor of our domestic jam, for after the war is over, we will have to eat it. With proper governmental help and supervision, fruit and stuff of that sort would be taken care of so that it would not be lost, and we would not have to waste our money in buying imported stuff that we could just as well make at home.

The government, the whole people must help, and at the same time we must guard against the occasion being used for the production of undue private profit. If some strong definite policy like this were adopted, we could produce our goods at prices so that, by co-operative selling, we could dispose of them at profitable prices in foreign markets; and, far from falling into bankruptcy, we would pay every obligation, both of finance and honor, and emerge at length a strong, full-lifed nation, thoroughly established on a basis of equity; and the nations, noting our desirable condition and the ample land room at our disposal, the tide of immigration would again set in; and by exercising a careful selection in the people we admitted and maintaining a policy of staunch Canadianism, we would soon be one of the most prosperous and happy peoples in the world.

A FEW OF THE FARMERS' PROBLEMS AND HOW THEY AFFECT IMMIGRATION

Hon. George W. Brown, Ex-Lieut.-Governor, Saskatchewan,
to the Canadian Club, February 22, 1917

Mr. Brown pointed out a few of the problems facing the people of the prairie provinces. The production of new wealth to pay our share of the enlarged national debt. The means to be used to secure increased production. The question of the returned soldier and the best place for his own good and the good of Canada.

In speaking to you to-day, I may make some, what you will perhaps think, over-statements, but I assure you that everything I say to you to-day I mean. I am sincere, and though it is quite as possible I may be wrong as that you may be, there is no doubt that we shall profit mutually by coming together and discussing these matters; and it may result in our getting together in connection with the solution of some of the vital problems of our country to-day.

Immediately before the war, we had been expending much money and thought upon the problem of unemployment. Speaking of our finances, the great British financial authority, Sir George Paish, said that from 1907 to 1913 we had borrowed from Great Britain not less than \$1,500,000,000. During that time we had been expending, over and above any money brought into the country by immigrants and apart from any revenue from anything we might have produced, not less than \$1,714,000 per day. Mr. Field, another great financier, said that from 1905 to 1913 we had borrowed an immense sum, about \$276,000,000 per year. The money had been spent to create employment for hundreds of thousands of immigrants. Something had to be found to take the place of it, and this something came to us in the shape of war.

But, since the war broke out, we have voted, in addition to the then national debt of 335 millions, about 914 millions, and borrowed considerable in addition to that; so that, if our total debt before the war was \$3,000,000,000, it is probably about \$4,000,000,000 to-day. The interest on this would be \$200,000,000 annually; and in addition to that we have a pension list of \$20,000,000—\$220,000,000 altogether, or in interest and pensions alone an amount equal to about two-thirds of our national debt when this war broke out.

That is the problem that every Canadian must face, the problem that every business man and producer must keep constantly before him when he figures out what is expected of him in the future. Where will this immense sum come from, and how are we to meet it?

What portion of the Canadian people will pay this debt? It will be paid mostly by the people of our western plains. If we look into the figures of the production of Canada—because the producer is the man who must do the most of the paying—what do we find? We find that our agricultural exports over and above our imports during 1914 were over \$250,000,000; our fisheries products, \$20,000,000; forests, \$42,000,000; mines, \$59,000,000; manufactures, \$57,000,000. You see, therefore, that in the case of our exports' excess over our imports—which represents the extent of our ability to pay our debts—agriculture furnished 40 per cent. more than all the other sources of revenue put together. Agriculture is, therefore, the chief source to which we must look for this money that we need.

Now, I used to think that Ontario was the great source of Canada's wealth, exceeding in this respect the provinces of the West; but when I find that the average total of Ontario's field crops only amounts to \$163,000,000, whereas the three prairie provinces gave an amount of \$355,000,000, the fact is brought home to me of the part the western provinces have been playing.

In other words, this war must be paid almost entirely by the people who live between here and the Rockies. That is the problem before us. These men who tell us to go into mixed farming have the old idea that the prairie provinces are purely grain-growing districts. These figures I have given you show that we are the greatest mixed farming community in Canada.

Where then must we look for assistance in meeting these tremendous obligations the war has thrust upon us. We must increase our production, increase our thrift, bring to the assistance of our agriculturists the best scientific information and other help that can be procured.

Now, as near as we can learn, there are about 190,000 farmers in the West—the prairie provinces; the average production per farmer would therefore be about \$1,873. In the Province of Ontario, there are about 300,000; which would mean an average individual production of \$544.

We are being exhorted to produce. "Production! More production!" is the cry. But what does increased production mean? It means wider markets—wider and wider markets. The United States will be a great market for Canadian wheat the moment we can get into it; because, when we enter the United States, the farmers there who are to-day producing wheat at a bare profit will go into cotton growing and corn growing and other activities in a large area of what is, to-day, the scene of wheat growing, and leave the question of the grain supply more largely to us, with our agricultural advantages.

Great Britain only requires 200,000,000 bushels of grain, and she has Australia to look to as well as Canada. Then, again, she trades with Argentine and Russia; so that, if she takes even 100,000,000 bushels from Canada, the Dominion will be getting far more than her share of the grain trade. It costs, to-day, under average conditions, 62 cents a bushel to grow wheat. The average wheat produced in the West is No. 3; and 84 cents at Port Arthur is the lowest profitable

price. If you produce wheat at a less price than 84 cents, Port Arthur, you will produce it at a loss—or else you have got to find some way to cut down expenses.

I know that the millers of this country are in a difficult position. An industry that does not bring to the people of the whole of Canada a profit—for instance, equal to more than half the price of the poultry products of Saskatchewan last year, suggests that we ought to consider whether or not it is wise to keep us out of the great market to the south.

Now, there is this big question of the returned soldier and of settling him on the vacant lands. I say that if you put the returned soldier out there, you invite disaster. You are bringing a man without experience, with his regular habits of life largely broken up, and cutting him off from the one great source of assistance from farmers who know their business and would be able to help him. More than this, he will have to face conditions of which I have spoken, that all the farmers have to face. It is not fair to take a man who has fought for his country out to conditions like that, and treat him worse than you treat an American, an Argentino, or a South African. It is not patriotism.

If you will look into the conditions in your own province to-day, you will find that the farms are growing larger rather than smaller. The reason of this is that the men are quitting the small farms and working for the big farmers. The big farmer, who can dodge the handicaps against which the small farmer has to contend, is the only one who can make his business pay. I pay from \$7,000 to \$8,000 a year in wages; and there has never been a year when I could not save by careful buying and selling (in a way that would not be practicable for the small farmer) at least 55 or 60 per cent. of the entire wage bill.

I am often asked how big a farm a man can handle. My answer to this is: A man can handle as big a farm as his administrative ability will allow. Some men ought to be on ten acres; others can farm ten sections.

What we have to learn in this country is, that the farmer is the man who is engaged in the basic industry here—the man who must make the money, or the bulk of the money, to pay off Canada's liabilities; and realizing that, we should encourage thinking men to settle on our western plains.

I know that the bankers of this country are doing everything they can to make a success of country business, and to get next to the farmer—but what do we find. We often find a country storekeeper who knows how to farm—who is, in fact, an ex-farmer. And who is, after all, to blame? Who but the wholesale houses and the banks. And when you think of this, you will not be surprised to learn, as I was not surprised that sixty per cent. of the country storekeepers in Saskatchewan do not keep a proper set of books.

How long would that kind of business man be able to keep up a farm.

You have got to take the farmer into your confidence. He has asked for a farmers' bank, for farmers, and you have got to give him a farmers' bank—take him into the banking business and make use of his brains and ability. The farmers of this country have proved that they are sound business men.

I talk to you as I have done to-day because I am a Westerner, first, last and always. You must give fair play and equal treatment to the class which is paying the price of the liberty you so prize.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT WAR

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire to the Canadian Club
March 3, 1917

His Excellency expressed his gratification at seeing Winnipeg and the West. Was impressed with the spirit and determination to carry on the war to complete victory. He reviewed the work of the British navy, the Red Cross. He bespoke the continuation of unity and well-informed, well-balanced public opinion as the great safeguard of the Empire and the Dominions that comprise it.

I am bound to say that, although I have always been led to expect a most generous and hearty welcome, I had expected nothing in comparison to the welcome I have actually received. It has been a matter of profound interest to me to have the opportunity of witnessing so much in these few days—of meeting you and seeing your institutions and hearing of the marvellous development and growth of your city. But much as I have been interested, and much as I have seen and admired in your buildings and your institutions, what has pleased me far more than anything else is the splendid virility and character of your citizens—your grit, your determination and your aggressiveness, as evidenced especially in your attitude toward the great struggle in which we are now engaged.

I have heard so much of the western spirit that it is indeed an inspiration to be brought into touch with it; and, gentlemen, it is one of those occasions upon which one feels one's pulse beat quicker and glows with pride at the thought of the independence and self-reliance of the British race. From what I have seen and heard, I have come to realize more than ever the great part which the West—which Manitoba and Winnipeg—is playing in the tremendous struggle, and I am daily getting a more complete understanding of that

spirit and determination which is going to carry us through to a final and complete victory.

Your chairman said he hoped I might say a few words—I shall not detain you long—about the work that is being done at home. It may be that Great Britain was very slow to move, very slow to proclaim anything except its own shortcomings; but when you think of that comparatively small area of country—some 160,000 square miles, with its population of 44 or 45 millions, accustomed to a prolonged period of peace, imbued with old traditions and notions, to have been able to organize itself in the way in which it has for war, during the past two and a half-years, it may minimize to some extent the impression which may have been created by Great Britain's slowness to move. The Imperial Parliament has asked for provision to be made for the service of five and a half million men in the fighting ranks of the country—the army and navy. That is a big thing for the country to have done, especially when you bear in mind that in addition to that we have to maintain supplies for our Allies and ourselves, and to be able to retain that power which it is the endeavor of the enemy to wrest from us—namely, the control of the seas. In addition to that, I have heard from private sources that plans are now actually being considered for the profitable industrial re-employment, when the war shall be over, of the nine million men and women now engaged in the manufacture of munitions and implements of war and of the five and a half millions of the fighting ranks.

Probably the most serious question we have to face at the moment—and undoubtedly it is a serious question—is the maintenance of a fairway on the sea, but I have that confidence that, however great the difficulties may be, including the new problems which the navy has now to face, we shall be successful in dealing with them in the long run. However great the problems to be encountered, I look forward with confidence to the ultimate result.

In addition to the work which I have mentioned, there has been an immense work done in organizing the Red Cross

Society, nobly and splendidly backed up by Canada, to whom due credit can never be adequately expressed.

Well, gentlemen, this is only a very brief and partial mention of the work that is being done by Great Britain. I think I can safely and honestly say that the country is now united as never before. Probably the most astounding spectacle has been the evolution of the government which has now been placed in power—a government the chief characteristics of which are that it has no party behind it, no party machine or organization for political purposes, and, as far as I know, no party funds. This is, I think, the strongest proof that the nation is now knitted together in such a way that nothing can ever dissolve that union. And it is because a blow has been struck and an effort has been made which would have destroyed the Empire, that these tremendous efforts have been made, not by ourselves alone, but in co-operation and with the assistance of all the individual parts of the Empire.

Gentlemen, we are indeed passing through times of stress, times of anxiety, but I look forward to the time when we shall have ended this war successfully and conclusively. There are many great lessons to be learned from this conflict; and we are going to see changes far-reaching in their effects, which will in many degrees and ways very much alter our outlook upon life. There is a story of a bundle of sticks, one of which could be taken and broken across the knee, but when bound together into a faggot forming a unit no man could break. That is the great truth, the great lesson we have got to learn—unity, not only for the prosecution of the war, but unity for the development of the great principles of peace.

I know that the difficulties will be great. The enormous amount of money that has been spent, the tremendous destruction, the diminution of man-power and capital production, will result in a situation of far-reaching seriousness, and one very difficult to deal with; but I am confident that if we make adequate preparation for peace, we shall be able to say that, in spite of all, a really permanent benefit has come out

of this hideous struggle. By working together, by endeavoring to turn to best account all our opportunities and resources, we shall be able to mould to ultimate profit the terrible sufferings and losses that have been caused by this war.

The future of the Empire is going to rest primarily, not upon party, but upon a well-considered, well-balanced public opinion; and that is what I am so glad to see here to-day. When one sees a large body of men, engaged in every sort of business, willing to come together to discuss common problems, one can rest assured that in that formation of public opinion which is bound to result from open free discussion of these questions, we are going to find, in great measure, there will be found solutions tending to the good and happiness of all the people. With an empire jointly eager to arrive at a wise solution of our problems, we shall have least difficulty in solving them and shall arrive with more speed and thoroughness at a happy and prosperous conclusion.

Sir James Aikins—

As a further expression of our appreciation, let us give His Excellency a true Canadian greeting in the form of three cheers.

Mr. Coleman—

We have, as you know, a long and eminent list of honorary members of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg. I feel sure that it will add to the lustre of that list of distinguished names to include with them the name of our distinguished guest.

His Excellency—

Gentlemen, I wish to thank you very much for the honor, and trust you will never have any reason to be ashamed of the course you have just taken.

THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF THE WAR

Professor Adam Shortt to the Canadian Club, March 28, 1917

Professor Shortt remarked on the simplicity of ancient war preparation. Taxes versus loans in present day wars. Three handicaps will face Canada after the war. He pointed out the need for readjustment of expenditures because earnings will be greatly reduced. Capital for future industries depends on present sacrifice of luxuries.

The opening of Professor Shortt's address was largely introductory, academic and illustrative. Coming down to the application of his remarks to Canada, the speaker said:—

It would be as idle to think that you can increase the wealth of a country by increasing the bank returns as that you can increase your harvest by increasing the number of railway cars with which you move the crop. When you go to war you need a lot of money—in fact, the further we have come down in history, the more expensive have we found that war has become, and the harder the task of war financing. The wars of old were financed very simply. Those of us who are of Scotch ancestry will recall that when our ancestors went to war, all they did was to tie a bag of oatmeal to the saddle-bow, along with a bottle of strong stuff, take with them their war implements manufactured by the local smiths, and start on their campaign; from which they either returned with some enemy cattle or else settled down in the territory they had invaded and lived on the country.

The resources of the country, financial and otherwise, are everything in war. We say that Britain is going to win because we know that she has the resources, and we know that, with these, backed by the devotion of her people, she will be able to hold out longer than the enemy.

Now, after a war is over, what happens? After the war is over, we then realize, not merely as an interim proposition, but as an actual fact, that we have thrown away and destroyed an immense amount of capital and have nothing to show for it except a readjustment of paper obligations.

Now, when a country finances as large a proportion of the war as possible out of taxes, there is that difference between the method of financing it by war loans, that the taxes when paid out are gone, whereas the war loan leaves behind it the obligation upon the government to repay the money borrowed.

When we come to the end of the war, that means we come to the end of the great capital expenditure which has been necessary to sustain the war; but it means also a sudden shutting down of our prosperity by a stoppage of the market for the many industries which have thrived upon the needs of the war. We therefore face at that time the conditions caused by an immense cutting down of our capital and by the necessity for a readjustment of our industries to meet new marketing conditions.

The country faces that situation under three handicaps: First, an enormous interest bill, which must be taken out in added taxes; second, an enormous pension bill, which is no more than just and fair to the dependents of those who have sacrificed their lives for the country, as well as to those who have sacrificed their vigor and physical ability and have come out maimed (those who have come out of the war without physical harm will be able to take their part as before in the life of the country, but even they come at an unfavorable time, when they must meet a whole army of applicants for work who have been released from the industries closed down by the cessation of the war—an army coming out of the munition factories); thirdly, there is that impairment of the country's "man-power" by the number of splendid men lost and maimed. All this means that you must readjust your habits of living on a much lower basis of expenditure, if you are to meet effectively this task of rebuilding your diminished

volume of capital. At present, the luxuries of life are in great demand, owing to the higher wage bill resulting from the transient war prosperity, and industries have arisen in this direction, too, whose markets will be largely cut away during the enforced frugality of the reconstruction period following the war.

Now, let us apply the things we have been discussing to Canada. You will see where Canada is going to have a considerable advantage over many of the other countries that have got to a higher pitch of industrial production. Canada is at present chiefly concerned with producing those things which the world must have. At the same time, we must remember that if we are going to furnish these necessities of life for ourselves and for others, we must, in order to get the necessary command of capital, be able to face the handicaps of which I have spoken, which must come with the stoppage of the war and the beginning of the period of reconstruction.

The changed conditions will not necessarily mean a great drop for the wage-earner, if the prices come down too; for the wage-earner, as a rule, is not interested in how many dollars he gets, but in how much he gets above the cost of the necessities of life, for his day's work. Whether or not he can get as much during the low wage period for \$1.50 as he got for \$2.00 during the time of higher wages.

But there is more than this involved in the keeping down of your prices. You must also keep your prices down if you are going to sell, and to discourage others selling to you. Thus, the real solution is not to keep prices up artificially by fencing yourself about with a great tariff wall, but to so adjust yourselves that your workers can get down to production on a livable scale of wages and cost of living.

We have got to face our future in an open-eyed way. If we do, although we may perhaps have less current optimism of an unreasonable character just now, we shall also have less

pessimism of a reasonable character after the present conditions give way to the more difficult conditions later on.

Obviously, then, we have got to recognize that we must make sacrifices, if we are to adjust ourselves to meet the conditions of the period of diminished capital and reconstruction; and it is no more than proper that we ought to show ourselves willing to make these sacrifices in the same spirit as the boys at the front are making infinitely greater sacrifices in order to bring us victory.

THE FISHERIES RESOURCES OF CANADA

How Wasted—How Preserved

Professor E. E. Prince, LL.D., D.Sc., Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, to the Canadian Club,

April 11, 1917

Professor Prince expressed the general disinterestedness of the people of Canada in this great subject. The comparison between Canada's fishery resources and any other country in the world. Conservation and development needed in spite of enormous wealth. Have not yet started to use the varieties of fish of great food value in Canadian fresh and salt water.

FISHERIES MERIT MORE PUBLIC ATTENTION

The fisheries of Canada are a theme which I fear has not occupied in the public mind so prominent a place as an enthusiast like myself would expect. I do not know how it is with your provincial parliament here, whether fisheries come up prominently for consideration, or not, by your legislators; but, though I have looked through the Ottawa Hansard diligently to find evidence that the Dominion parliament recognized adequately this great industry, I must confess that no very great prominence is given to our fisheries. It is indeed true to say that, while most people are aware of the existence of our fishing industries, the great majority do not know much beyond this fact.

I should like to see some effort made to bring the people of Canada to realize more fully what is the extent of our fisheries resources, what is their importance now, and what is their promise in the future. We in Canada little realize the unrivalled character of our fisheries, though most of us know of our resources in other directions. Few people need to be told of the importance of agriculture, of the lumber industry,

and of mining. But no one who will glance at the map of Canada can fail to realize that a country which is so intersected by bodies of water: lakes, lakelets, rivers and streams, can be anything else than a country possessing great resources in the fish which are the product of such waters.

Our deep-sea fisheries are carried on in the Pacific on the west, and the Atlantic on the east, and these fisheries are unsurpassed; while on the north we have the veritable "Mediterranean of Canada," Hudson's Bay, whose resources have yet to be determined. Not only have we these, but we have, in addition, one-half the total fresh water of the globe in our vast interior waters, including the great lake system, comparable to the wonderful lakes of equatorial Africa in extent, and in fish resources far superior. Then coming to the west, we find extensive lakes like Winnipeg and Winnipegosis and other waters in Manitoba; and further west, Athabaska, Lesser and Great Slave Lakes and Great Bear Lake, a whole chain reaching right to the Yukon Territory, not ignoring, however, the rivers, the mighty Mackenzie river, 2,500 miles long, the longest of a giant brotherhood of rivers, including the St. Lawrence, 1,200 miles; the Peace and Churchill, each 1,000; the Ottawa, 685; the Nelson, 600 miles long, and fifty or sixty others of the first order, like the Restigouche, Miramichi, St. John, Saguenay, and the rivers of the Pacific coast, most of them abounding in salmon. Even your Assiniboine and Red Rivers here would be regarded as rivers of importance in most countries. The President of your club told me just now that the productive character of the Assiniboine was known seventy years ago or more for the excellent fish occurring in it, and these may be obtained even to-day.

Canada has an area of 3,800,000 square miles, permeated almost everywhere by fish-producing waters. It is an area 120,000 square miles bigger than the United States. Nearly a quarter of a million square miles of this great Dominion are covered by fresh water, a most remarkable fact, not paralleled in any other country. My duties as Fish Commissioner have

led me all over most of these waters, the haunts of the finny tribes, from the Alaska boundary and the Peace River country to the Bay of Fundy and Grand Manan. The annual value given of our fisheries in official statistics is \$35,000,000, although I have always claimed that these figures do not represent the full value, because, as is well known, there is a large amount of fish eaten every year by Indians, Eskimos, prospectors, trappers and other classes of wanderers, and their catches never appear in the statistics for the most part. I wish to indicate to you the importance of our fisheries as compared with other industries.

The first point, I think, which would strike a visitor, would be the great extent of the Dominion waters. A short time ago, speaking in England, I tried to convey an idea of the size of our Canadian rivers by stating that Great Britain was not big enough to contain them, for any one of these rivers would overlap at both ends of the country.

The second point I would like to make is the advantage we would reap by wiser methods of conservation and preservation, and the creation and cultivation of public opinion in favor of conserving, as well as more fully utilizing our fishery resources, so woefully wasted in many ways at present. The productiveness of some areas in Canada is astounding. From Nanaimo, in British Columbia, there have been in one year 15,000 to 20,000 tons of herring alone shipped away to Japan. A pioneer fisherman I was talking to told me that in one of the great halibut banks of British Columbia he had seen as many as five or six halibut jumping at one bait. The productiveness of our waters is incredible.

CANADIAN FISH ARE MOST ESTEEMED KINDS

The third point I would call attention to is that Canadian fish are of exceptionally good kinds. I do not know that we realize this. Our waters are all north of the 45th, 47th and 49th parallels of north latitudes, and are of necessity cool and pure. The fish that inhabit such waters, the fish char-

acteristic of Canada, are the best kinds; as the inferior kinds native to warmer climes cannot live in waters so cool as ours. Canada is the home of the salmon and trout of many varieties, also includes whitefish, herring, grayling, smelts, etc. I need not mention other marine and fresh-water fish, such as the cod, haddock, halibut, mackerel, striped bass, Pacific black cod, pickerel, black bass, sturgeon, and gold eyes—to mention only a few—all of great food value. Our lobsters, oysters and clams are famous. Canada has about 600 different species of fish; of these 300 are edible without doubt, but as a matter of fact we eat only about 20.

A few years ago—just to show you how our fisheries could be developed—and to prove that Canadian fish are of the best grade if properly handled, the experiment was made of bringing over a Scottish herring curer, with a staff of Scottish fisher girls. It was incredible the improvement it made in our Canadian herring when cured and packed in the proper manner and put up in the Scottish way. They proved equal to any of the Scottish or Norwegian cured herring, which realize high prices, and about which we hear so much.

In Canada we have a great fishing industry carried on entirely in inland waters, as well as the extensive marine fisheries at the coasts, and no other country can compare with Canada in this respect. The marine fisheries of Great Britain and Norway and such countries are of great importance, but their fresh water fisheries are of comparatively minor importance.

I would like to speak of the great possibilities in the future—not only in turning fish products to better account, but in opening up new areas, and especially in putting our fish up in new forms that would reach the great markets and create new demands. Years ago, when the canning industry began on the Atlantic coast, lobsters were actually looked upon as a nuisance and the fisherman of thirty or forty years ago trampled them under foot; but now we know that lobsters are one of our greatest delicacies, and a most valued

fish product. This is just an example of the lack of appreciation of which I am speaking. There are still great possibilities that lie behind the development of fishing industries along new lines. We require to cultivate the appreciation of fish foods at present not esteemed and therefore wasted. That abundant fish, the ling (cusk, methy or maria) though regarded with contempt, is a kind of fresh-water cod with large head and very small scales, and should be utilized. The war has stimulated the utilization of many neglected kinds of fish. To our boys at the front a fish ration would be welcome, as a change from the eternal bully beef and hardtack, and an extensive scheme has been recently carried out for supplying from Canada, a large shipment of fish weekly to be served to the troops now on active service.

I would like to have said something about scientific research, but my time is getting short. Fisheries offer the most fascinating problems to the scientist and biological discoverer. The Biological Board, under the Dominion Government, investigates fishery problems at the Pacific and Atlantic scientific stations, but the great lakes and interior waters should also be investigated, and Lake Winnipeg is an example of a great unexplored aquatic area.

FISHERIES A MOST PERMANENT RESOURCE

Our fisheries, gentlemen, are different from our other resources. They increase without man's aid. In this respect, they are different from the products of the field, for instance. All that we need is to provide the equipment, the nets, boats and gear, to reap this great harvest. The harvest of our seas and lakes is independent of international disasters like the present terrible world conflict. The products of the land, the fields of grain, and fruit orchards, may be swept away, as indeed is happening in Europe; but prolific harvest of the waters remains. Marvellous indeed is the scale on which Nature works, for the natural rate of annual increase in fish almost baffles comprehension. Take the cod as an ex-

ample—a single cod produces from five to nine million young every year; salmon five to twenty-five thousand, herring thirty to forty thousand. Nature provides her own ample remedies for loss and decline; man is the great destroyer; it is for him to wisely conserve this harvest of the waters, and to gather it judiciously, wisely and well.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE TO THE MEN ON SERVICE AT HOME

Capt. W. A. Cameron, Toronto, to the Canadian Club
April 27, 1917

Captain Cameron said the war meant a new birth to our social and national life. Canada's sons had chosen a high road to travel. They are doing a big thing. They are bigger men for doing it. The Y.M.C.A., the "Hound of Heaven" ahead of them—with them in the trenches—right behind them—one of the greatest lifting influences they have.

I should like to speak to you for a little while on the subject "The Challenge of the Men on Active Service to the Men on Service at Home."

The war in which we have now been engaged for nearly three years will be the wonder and the horror of future generations. There has been no more tremendous period in human history. August the First, Nineteen Fourteen, cut a notch in the world's history such as had not been cut since the downfall of the Roman Empire. Modern history came to end on that day. It will be necessary to invent a new name for the history that is to follow.

The age before the war was an age of wealth; and there were signs in every country under the sun calling itself civilized that man had begun to decay in all the basic elements of manhood.

Then a great national trial came upon us, testing the stuff of which individuals, institutions and nations are made. Our enemies believed that we Britons were going to the dogs. But when the day arrived that the charter of our freedom was imperilled, we witnessed such a spirit in your

young men as recalled the joy of the heroic time. They shed the commonplace and became knights of the Round Table. The enemy hurled defiance at our gates, and heroes were born in an hour. Our eyes, our proud tear-dimmed eyes, saw the wonderful thing happen. It is all too great for words, this thing that the lads have done. It was the road they chose; and one of the fruits of their choice is that out yonder where they walk, amid hurricane and fire on the very edge of the world, a certain high seriousness has fallen upon them, a strange deep happiness also. They know what precious interests have been committed to their keeping; and in that knowledge their lives have become ennobled. Our boys are an illustration of the saying that the men who do big things become bigger men in the doing of them. A big thing, indeed, they have done; a big thing they are doing now. Out of the tortured soils watered by their blood, the tree of Liberty will grow for generations yet to be. When at length the Temple of Peace arises in its beauty and its strength, their names will be written upon it.

Before the war, the Y.M.C.A. had proceeded upon its peaceful way, winning its peaceful triumphs, demonstrating that it had a place of its own in the life of the nation's young manhood—and yet, I think I can say without wounding the sensibilities of any listener here, it did not always appeal to the imagination of the public and, in many respects, it appeared to be doing its work in the background. Then came that high test that discovered its latent possibilities—and the Y.M.C.A. stepped into place, came into its kingdom, with this war. It has found its soul in the glorious activities of its service amongst our troops on the firing line. It has stood for personal service and continuous sacrifice. The horrors of war have been lessened by the huts and buildings that the Association has erected. It has provided the good things men need for their bodies, and food for their minds as well, in the shape of papers, books, magazines and lectures. It has provided large quantities of envelopes and writing paper—\$30,000 worth of these last year. This year, in view of the

increased cost of paper, that amount will likely be enlarged to \$60,000. But listen to this: Out of a single hut in France, on a single day, there have gone three thousand letters—going out to the people at home. Will anybody try to measure what this means to the future life of the Canadian people. I maintain it is worth not \$60,000, but \$600,000 to have these letters go out like that (then, too, it keeps the officers out of mischief censoring these letters)!

I might enumerate many things to show you what the Y.M.C.A. is doing—but let me include all in this statement, Mr. Chairman: That wherever the soldier goes, from the training camp to the first line trench, and through all the various stages between, the Y.M.C.A. is on his track like the Hound of Heaven, with its unselfish and practical works of love. The boys say: "Good old Y.M.C.A. How would we ever get along without it!" An enthusiastic sergeant stood up once, and said. "Boys, I move a vote of thanks to the bloody old Y.M.C.A." And I want to bear witness that that vote of thanks is being perpetually lived, in the hearts of the Canadian boys.

I maintain that in all this there is a challenge from the men on active service to the men who serve at home. This challenge is threefold:

Firstly, there is the challenge of the past—the challenge of the men who have died for our cause. They have linked themselves by their conduct to the nobility and beneficence of times gone by, and therefore go forward into time to come, the true kings of humanity. They hold as their heritage the gratitude of the ages, and all hearts are their empire. Whose names will be repeated from heart to heart and from lip to lip? Whose deeds have stirred the stagnating blood of liberty and quickened the dull pulses of virtue? Who but these that are numbered among the unreturning brave? Already the sea has some. Some sleep beside their brave brothers—the seasoned war-worn soldiers of the First Expeditionary Force—and some lie elsewhere. But I sing no dirge to-day. Rather

would I sing you a pæan of praise. Sure we are that they carry all their gains with them into their kingdom beyond the stars:

Mother, with unbowed head!

Hear thou across the sea

The farewell of the dead,

The dead who died for thee—

Greet them again with tender words and grave,

For, saving thee, themselves they could not save.

Secondly, there is the challenge of the men who are bearing the brunt of battle in Europe, and those preparing to take their place on the firing line. I hold no brief for the Y.M. C.A. I was never connected with it in any vital capacity until a few months ago. But I want to say without any hesitation that I do not know what the boys in France would do without this institution. It is the most powerful factor in the field of war to-day, as far as developing a right spirit is concerned—and everything depends upon the spirit in which the soldier does his work. And what is this spirit? The spirit of cheerful disregard, that takes things as they come, sends the boys singing inane ditties on the way to the trenches—such songs as the Tipperary song—to be more modern, "Pack up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag"—that kind of spirit, gentlemen, that spirit which is so puzzling to friends at home, and so completely perplexing to "our friend the enemy." Nearly every day, German prisoners come marching down past our lines; and they simply cannot understand the spirit that actuates the Canadian soldier. The Canadian lad at the front is wonderful. He laughs and sings; nothing depresses him; nothing daunts him.

Still further, the right spirit is one of sane piety and chivalry. There is the spirit that shatters Louvain; and there is the spirit that rescues drowning enemies from the angry sea. There is the spirit that makes men and women cowards in fear; and there is the spirit that shelters and defends them. There is the spirit of blood and iron; and there is the spirit

of knightliness. Our men choose well betwixt the two. A life laid down in a chivalrous deed is never a life lost.

If I might interpolate one personal word, let it be this: Thanks to the institution I represent I had the privilege of spending two nights with almost every battalion of the Canadian army in France, and I found everywhere the evidences of this strong, dauntless, gay spirit of which I speak.

Thirdly and finally—there is the challenge of the future. I maintain that the great and critical period of the war, as far as the soldier is concerned, will begin when peace is declared. Unless we are on our guard, there will be a period of reaction, such as has followed frequently upon the wars of the past—a period of wildest license. It is in such periods as this that the nation which is great is brought low. I think the situation here, as at the present, is largely in the hands of the Y.M.C.A. I believe its leaders are aroused to the possibilities which I have mentioned, and will give their energies unremittingly to the task—and when I think of the work they are undertaking, and the sum of money they are asking from the Canadian people in its proportion to the importance of that work, sure I am of this, that if any man thinks the amount too large he is altogether lacking in Christian statesmanship.

The hour is approaching when the boys will come marching home. It will be the nation's privilege, and I hope their immediate work, to restore these men to their positions in civil life, to safeguard their material interests from the jealous encroachment of the foreigner, to take steps to see that neither they, nor their dependents, will ever be reduced to the level of begging for bread.

They will come back to the Canada of tomorrow. When I speak to the boys in France I try to make them feel that it will be a great birthright to be a Canadian citizen in that Canada of the coming day—thirty times the size of the United Kingdom—this Canada whose future is one of

glorious promise if we bear ever in mind that it is righteousness and righteousness alone that exalteth a nation. What is the secret of that intrepid spirit which possesses them? I can only answer before you, as I have answered elsewhere, that there are influences among them that lift them above themselves—and chief among these influences is the Y.M.C.A.

THE CANADA OF TODAY AND TOMORROW

Rev. Leslie Pidgeon to the Canadian Club, May 17, 1917

The speaker pointed out the effects of physical environment upon character and Canada's favorable situation from its natural resources, its accessibility and isolation. Mr. Pidgeon contrasted Canada with European countries in its water power, coalfields and wheat areas. Not least in the necessity for future consideration were the barriers, (natural, physical and personal) to a unity of purpose. Political corruption and adventurers must be overcome and the church given its proper place.

When we speak of the Canada of to-day almost the first thing we think of is her great physical heritage. In dealing with this phase of our possessions, two opposite extremes are liable to attract the mind. One may make too much of physical resource, as if that were all a nation needed, or he may speak disparagingly of the land and its wealth, as if character could be developed in isolation from physical conditions and opportunities. My aim shall be to mention our resources in their relation to the human spirit, and because of their influence upon national and individual character. If we are right in our assumption that the human race originated from a single pair, then the variations which are now evident must have been induced by the varied conditions of man's habitat.

A history of early civilization will show that all the districts which early accomplished high states of development enjoyed a large degree of physical protection from the outside world. The early civilization in Egypt in the Nile country was due to some extent to the fertility of the soil, but in no small degree to the desert barrier which afforded a guarantee of immunity from molestation. The same is true

of the civilizations which developed upon the Greek, the Italian and the Spanish peninsulas, and the British Isles—they had a natural barrier. Each of these four stands as the model of that solid and distinctive national development, earlier than we find any stable national existence of the same type prevailing on the continent. This is most easily illustrated by a comparison of France with the British Isles. Nature provided France with no natural separation from continental nations, which led her into continental policies as well as continental wars, and the military burdens which this involved.

Now our position—coupled of course with our good understanding with the United States—is one of our first national advantages. It reduces the possibility of attack to a minimum.

But isolation should not be absolute. After a nation has reached a certain degree of development, stagnation follows if conditions prevent it from coming into touch with the world. Great as Britain's accomplishments were, due on the one hand to her national isolation, they were due on the other hand to the mastery of the sea, and her ability to communicate with other nations, and learn from others.

China exemplifies the effect of a too rigid isolation. There is no ethnic reason why the Chinese should be less progressive than the Japs. But the former are the victims of a too rigid isolation, which prevented the entrance of new ideas and customs; while Japan, open on every side to the sea, has developed through her contact with the world.

These points illustrate to us one very marked phase of our national possibilities. We have sufficient isolation to enable us to develop our national genius unmolested, owing to the good understanding between Britain and the United States, which I feel is now being cemented more solidly than before; we are sufficiently isolated from Britain's real enemies; we are unmolested throughout our vast territory. For this

we shall never cease to be grateful to the guardian ships of the Empire and the indomitable seamen of Britain.

Then we have our ocean ports east and west; another best of all barriers is the sea, because it is the best highway for friendly intercourse and the most difficult to use for belligerent purposes.

One of the next elements in the physical conditions of the habitat of a great nation is productive soil. Food, clothing, shelter and utensils, depend upon the soil and what grows in it, and is found in the earth's crust. If a nation cannot produce sufficient food to maintain its population, it must live on a system of exchange. It is not easy to criticize this method of living, because the people of the British Isles have lived so long on a system of exchange. Then another indispensable condition of this method of living is power to keep open the avenues or routes of trade. The fleet is Britain's life; and whenever she ceases to hold the sea, she ceases to exist as a great world power. This has been amply illustrated through the last three years.

I presume that I need say nothing to a Winnipeg audience of the contribution of the prairie to the nation's food supply. But as yet we know nothing of the marvellous possibilities of the Middle West. In 1911 I heard an Oxford professor who had explored the Peace River country say, that if we added the acreage of the world which was under wheat cultivation in 1910, the possible wheat lands of the Peace River country would exceed it by millions of acres—ninety millions, I think he said. This country, lying so far north, would ordinarily be out of the wheat belt, but the air currents through the passes from the warm Pacific streams, make it more temperate than the most northern portions of the Canadian prairie.

The total area of the three prairie provinces is 369,869,898 acres, of which 12,853,120 are covered with water. British Columbia possesses at a conservative estimate 90,000,000 acres of arable land. The valleys, such as the Fraser Valley

and Bulkeley Valley, are unsurpassed in fertility. Lulu Island, at the mouth of the Fraser River, holds the record of production in certain products. It has produced 152 bushels of oats to the acre. British Columbia is remarkably rich in fisheries. The salmon and halibut fishing is unequalled elsewhere in Canada, and oyster fishing is becoming a profitable business.

Another noted factor in a nation's greatness is potential energy for the development of mechanical power. The work of a nation cannot now be done profitably by the naked hands of men and women. It requires the harnessing of the world's physical forces. These forces are embodied in such forms as can be used in coal, oil, wood, running and falling water, including the ebb and flow of tides, and the normal air currents. As yet this can be calculated best in terms of coal. What is technically calculated as one horse power of mechanical energy really represents the work of two average horses or of ten men for a day of ten hours. An ordinary steam engine requires from two to five pounds of coal per hour to develop one horse power of mechanical energy. A ton of coal does in one day the work of one hundred horses or five hundred men.

Canada is marvellously rich in mechanical energy. It would be difficult to calculate the amount of energy now wasted, which might be produced from the waste products of lumber mills, as well as from the waste portions of the trees, such as top and branches and stump, now left in the forests. This the future must correct.

As to Canada's coal supplies, I need only quote one statement from N. D. Hillis. Hillis has said that were all the other coal supplies of the world exhausted, there is sufficient coal in one vein, which extends from the Peace River pass to Hudson's Bay, to supply the world at its present rate of consumption for five thousand years.

In considering the water power of a country, several factors must be calculated. First there is the rainfall. Next,

there is the percentage of the water which runs off, or what is called the surface runoff; and there is the altitude from which the water runs; because it is well known that the height from which the water falls has more to do with the power developed than the volume of water.

Canada's water power is incalculable. The rainfall varies greatly in different localities; but in the East, such as Quebec and New Brunswick, and in Northern Ontario and British Columbia, not only is the precipitation high, but the altitude is so great that, through the rugged nature of the country, the potential energy is extremely great in proportion to the volume. A few samples of Canadian waterpower may be mentioned. The Montmorency River near Quebec falls 267 feet, and is now by a practical development of its power supplying a large proportion of the mechanical energy used in Quebec and its environs. The St. Maurice River at Three Rivers; further down, the river of Grand Mere; within ten or twelve miles of the mouth of the river, the Shawnigan Falls are situated. Here the whole river falls 180 feet. At Montreal there is the great Lachine rapids. Then there is the Canadian Fall, or Horseshoe Fall, at Niagara.

With its rainfall ranging from fifty to one hundred and twenty inches, and its mountains elevated beyond the line of eternal snow; with its vast unbroken forests preventing a too rapid run off in storm water; with its moderate heat, which results in a gradual melting of the snow in the upper altitudes; Canada's mechanical energy from running water is incalculable.

This one fact of our wealth in potential mechanical energy, coupled with our lumber and minerals and agricultural and horticultural products, means that Canada in the future must be one of the busy industrial hives of the world.

A sameness of physical condition and means of livelihood means a one-sided people, whereas on the other hand, sharp contrasts, with barriers sufficiently strong to prevent intercourse, create varieties which do not blend into one varied

unity. The accessibility of the parts is fair. A few of our barriers are too rigid. One is the stretch of wilderness which separates Ontario from the West. Another of the barriers which, up to the present, has been somewhat too rigid, is the Rocky Mountains, permitting a minimum of intercourse between the Pacific and the rest of the Dominion. Wherever railway trains have to be transported over vast stretches of the most expensively built and maintained road, freedom of communication is hampered. The life and thought of British Columbia resembles that of Washington and Oregon more than it resembles anything in Canada; while Victoria set itself against such influences and developed the English type of older colonial days. British Columbia, whatever its type of life, is British to the core. Her magnificent part in the present war shows that she is with king and country to any length of sacrifice, when the enemy of British institutions appears.

Then, our climate is sufficiently rigid to be invigorating and conducive to activity; for, just as you must be in the frost belt to get flavor in an apple, you must be free from tropical luxuriousness and humid heat to procure vigor of personal character and habit.

This is a brief outline of the physical foundation for a great nation, which is an heritage. And this means more to the future of the nation and the personal character of its individuals than is generally supposed.

Now, as to the Canada of tomorrow. There is no doubt that Canada has a great future before her. Such resources as we have hinted at, when millions of men from the older countries have been compelled by the pressure of war to break with their old occupations, can mean nothing for us but rapid development. And the vital question for us is, whether we have sufficient national momentum in any one direction, to gather up this heterogeneous mass and bear it toward a worthy national goal.

This leads us to think of the difficulties we have to overcome. The first of our deficiencies is the lack of a national

ideal, or broad Canadian sentiment. The two strongest bands to unite the different peoples of a nation are a common language and a common or similar religion. Between us and Quebec both these are lacking. The greatest barrier is that of language; for when we fail to communicate with each other, there is little touch of personality or exchange of feeling. Then, in religion, Quebec is taught to have "no dealings with the Samaritans." Not only so, but while with the rest of the people of Canada, there is an honest attempt to find the common ground on which the differences may vanish, I believe the purpose of the thought leaders of Quebec to be, to gain a preponderance of influence, so as to shape the country's policy to suit their sectional ideals. Now I know Quebec better than I know any other province; and I cannot speak too highly of the French Canadian as a quiet, law-abiding citizen and good neighbor. There is no disloyalty in the French of Canada. The world of one of these comprises his home, his little farm, his trotting horse, and his church. National duties do not disturb him. But he is obedient to his leaders, and he needs leaders. I cannot but believe that if the clergy of that province would raise the patriotic cry with sincerity, Quebec would respond with as large and as brave an army as any province in the Dominion. But Quebec must be kept an integral part of Canada; and the most effective method is by broad education, such as our church aims at in its evangelization policy.

But, in a less degree, Ontario has her ideal, and the prairie its own type, and British Columbia a life and thought distinctly her own. We have no distinctively Canadian literature—that is to say, literature that is not local, but is an expression of and a contribution to a Canadian life which would apply to all the parts. We should have Dominion instead of provincial education. It is ridiculous that a physician or lawyer or teacher in good standing in one province cannot practice in another. Another very marked disadvantage has been that Canada has been populated with adventurers who came here, not to found an ideal society, not to gain

wealth normally, but abnormally. That idea has been the greatest drawback to this country. It has led people into get-rich-quick methods of business.

Then its effect upon political life has been the outstanding disgrace of our Canadian name. The sickening insincerity of Canadian politics should rouse the patriotic blood of every Britisher. The patronage system, the buying of contracts with rebates for party funds, the disregard of experience and efficiency in public service, and the promise of office as a plum for the party worker, must fall. And these can only fall when the public have a higher sense of common honesty and duty than at present.

But on the other hand, we have many advantages which turn our eyes toward a bright future. The first of these is our British connection. There is no future to Canada but as an integral part of the British Empire. Here we are, a few millions of people, but we feel large because we feel British. Everything that was British in me rose with pride when, at the beginning of the war, Canada and Canadians never calculated whether they would go to war or not. Our life beat so in unity with the life of Britain that we assumed we were at war when Britain gave foreign representatives their passports. Our glorious future must be British, and must be in loyalty to our sovereign king.

Then, underlying all the surface irregularities which we regret, the heart of the people is sound. The fact that false governments fall, and that dishonesty in public life is finally punished, shows that there is a basis of honesty and public spirit to which we can appeal. We have great tasks ahead of us. One is closely connected with the church.

To unite this people for Christ—to make all our institutions, from the ballot-box to the legislature an embodiment of devotion to our God, is the worthy task which alone can enable us to enter our land of promise. The laws of the country should be directed more than they are against the institutions of evil. The work of formation and reformation,

the development of an unselfish, God-fearing people, with a devotion to great causes, has been greatly strengthened. An example of devotion which we can never forget, has been given by the men and boys who have faced the foe, and by the mothers and wives and sisters and sweethearts who gave them.

Never was such a responsibility placed upon seven millions of people as upon us! Never was such an opportunity given to seven millions of people! Can we measure up to it?

PREMIER MASSEY AND SIR JOSEPH WARD

New Zealand, to the Canadian Club, May 31, 1917

Mr. Massey outlined the modus operandi of the New Zealand compulsory military service act and one or two results of the Imperial Conference.

It has been suggested to us that we should tell you something about compulsory service in New Zealand. What we have done is this: It is not a new idea; we are merely following the precedent of Lincoln at the time of the American Civil War—we divided the Dominion into military districts; then we took a military census, so that we knew exactly the number of men of military age in each of these districts. We made an arrangement to send, as long as the war lasted, a certain number of men by way of reinforcement each month. We would say to such and such a district: Your share is 200 or 250, next month. If they came voluntarily, there was no necessity to apply compulsion; if they did not come, then compulsion was put in force. A very large number of districts sent their quotas regularly without any conscription at all; and the people generally accepted the spirit of the act, so that, as far as we are able to judge, the system is working very smoothly indeed.

There is a special provision to cover certain cases like this! Perhaps three or four young fellows are growing up in a family and none of them are going forward. Well, we have a provision by which we can go and say: "You have sent none of your boys to the front; we require you to send them into camp before a certain day. If you do not send them, we will come and fetch them." Well, they do not need to be brought; they go. At the beginning of the war, men came along so fast that we could not handle them; and I regret to say that, owing to some of them becoming impatient at the delay, they went over and enlisted in Australia; some even to England, and enlisted there. I mention that just to show you that, al-

though not many of us expected a war in this generation, still we were not altogether unprepared for it when it came. Well, that, in brief, is the system we follow.

Now, I should like to refer briefly to the business upon which my colleague and myself and other representative men have been engaged in London, England. Of course, there was much good work done at the Imperial Conference several years ago; but this Imperial Cabinet was different and in many ways an advance on the Imperial Conference.

This war cabinet was the first time in the history of the Empire that the representatives of the overseas dominions—New Zealand, India, South Africa, and the others—had gathered around a council table of the Empire. We met there on terms of equality with the imperial ministers, for the first time. One of the most important features about this was that it established a precedent; and the British Prime Minister himself stated that it was proposed to make the gathering an annual affair, when representatives of the overseas dominions will come to the heart of the Empire, and discuss matters of importance to the Empire as a whole. We have thus laid more solidly than ever before the foundation of the great imperial parliament.

And now I want to tell you, and I believe the chief credit for the success of the imperial war conference is due to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Honorable Walter H. Long. His untiring ability and energy were the chief factors that helped it both before and after it was under way.

The report of the conference will be published in due course. It must, however, be obvious to all of you that much of its business could not be made public until the war comes to a conclusion. I could not tell you, even if I had the time, all that it accomplished; but I want to deal with just perhaps one step, in which I was immediately concerned.

I had the honor of moving a resolution to this effect: That, in the opinion of the War Conference, each country should

give specially favorable facilities to trade in the products and manufactures of every other country in the Empire; and that special arrangements should be made in the case of intending immigrants from the British Isles, to keep those immigrants in countries under the British flag.

We have had preference in existence for some time. The whole of the dominions have, for some years, given preference to the goods and manufactures of Britain; but there has been no response in the way that many people may have expected. It is only fair to say that Britain has admitted all our products to her ports and markets free of duty; but in this we were simply placed in the same position as alien and enemy countries. That state of things is not going to exist any longer.

Now, what is going on in connection with shipping. We know perfectly well that no preference can be given under our present acts to British ships carrying British goods. But take the United States—no foreign ship is allowed to carry goods or passengers between American ports, either coast-line ports or ports in her colonies. I think the time will come when we shall do something similar. But Germany has gone much further than this in the way of encouragement of her commerce. Take sugar: A very high bonus per ton was paid for many years on sugar manufactured in and exported from Germany; and special facilities were given at all German railways and ports. Britain herself took much of that sugar; and thus while the German sugar industry was being built up, the British sugar industry was being strangled, so that she came to be largely dependent on enemy countries for her sugar, and found herself sugarless when war broke out and the supply cut off.

Wireless, cable messages, mail—all these should be carried between Empire points at the lowest possible rates and in the shortest possible time. There should be, as far as possible, every facility afforded for easy interchange of commodities between different parts of the Empire; for instance,

you in Canada are wheat growers, we in New Zealand dairy-men. You need our dairy products, we need your wheat. It is in the interest of the British Empire to have these goods carried with the least possible difficulty and at the lowest possible rate.

The lessons of the war have taught us this: that it is our duty to make this Empire of ours, where everything necessary for the comfort of man can be produced, self-contained and self-supporting, as far as our food assets are concerned.

With your indulgence, there is just one other point, and that is this: You are asking for reinforcements to-day all over Canada; you realize the position. The power of Germany is not yet broken, and we have got to choose between two things: Whether we are going to carry on as we have done and allow Germany to dominate the world—think of the crimes she has been guilty of during the past three years, shooting of women, blowing up hospital ships and drowning wounded soldiers, committing such offences as were brought out in the Bryce commission—or whether we shall go on to victory. I say here, and take all the responsibility for so saying, that it is our duty to carry on until a decisive victory comes to Britain, and makes it impossible for Germany ever to repeat her outrages of the last three years.

Sir Joseph Ward

Emphasized the beneficial effects of the Canadian Club from his personal experience of their own in New Zealand. The speaker pointed out a few of the points at which his colony was in advance of Canada in government ownership.

I do not believe there is anything connected with the social history of Canada and New Zealand that has done more to entwine the commercial man, the private individual and the public man than these gatherings of the Canadian Club

in Canada, and those of our New Zealand Club in New Zealand.

I want to tell you first, that we come from a country which you may regard as a sort of Utopia. The government there owns the whole of the railways, the telegraphs, the telephones; they have a life insurance department, a government land department; a farm loans department, where the money is lent at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, under an easy definite system of repayment which covers the repayment of both principal and interest; we have a public press, state-owned mines, a state accident insurance department—all owned for the people, in the interests of the people, and all such as have proved their value during the war. Can you wonder that two representatives of this humble people have, with others, been engaged in trying to solve some of its problems—some of the unprecedented problems that have arisen owing to the doctrine that one man, inspired by the gentleman with the cloven hoof from the lower regions, has endeavored to force upon the world. You in Canada, as we in New Zealand, are face to face with these problems. We have all to do our part in the work of adjustment after the war is over. These great problems cannot be settled during the continuance of this war.

And let me tell you, gentlemen, that you will have to do more than make up your minds to conscript the man power of the country—you will have to conscript the wealth also. Britain would never have been able to introduce conscription of her men if she had not first practically conscripted the wealth of the country.

The men in the trenches are calling for reinforcements. It is to the women of Canada that I, for one, look to, to supply the impelling power. Let the young woman say to the young man that she will not marry him unless he goes and fights for his country.

The old Motherland has risen nobly in the face of her difficulties; before the war, you could not get any responsible

man to advocate a large standing army there, and she would have fared badly if it had not been for the prowess of the grand old British navy. But, though unprepared by land at the start of the war, she has already raised an army of four million men, armed and equipped in every possible way.

We know, and the Kaiser knows now, that this war is not going to be ended, so long as we have that determination that we have shown, to stand shoulder to shoulder, regardless of party or "class." Let Canada stand with the rest of the Empire today, and "We'll never let the old flag fall."

A vote of thanks was moved by Lieut.-Governor Sir James Aikins.

A FEW RAILWAY PHASES

Sir Henry Drayton, to the Canadian Club, June 22, 1917

Sir Henry cited the amounts of the people's money loaned to privately owned railroads; pressed home the baseless hope of recovery to financial solvency of two great railway systems, and emphasized the only business method of handling them as a people's company.

In commencement I may say that the country has supplied for railway purposes, value to the amount of one billion dollars. Out of this total sum, 286 millions has been applied in the construction of the three country-owned systems—the National Transcontinental, the Intercolonial, and the Prince Edward Island railways. This means that Canada has assisted the four main transportation companies—the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific—either in cash, credits or land, to the balance of the billion dollars—714 millions. The financial embarrassment and necessities of two of these companies—the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific—is what gives rise to the present emergency.

The assistance, in the case of the Canadian Northern railway, amounts to 286 million dollars, some 12 millions greater than the country's whole investment in the three lines actually owned by itself; while the assistance to the Grand Trunk Pacific, including its branch lines company, amounts approximately to 128 millions. Notwithstanding this aid, both companies require much more money in order to properly carry on their business.

“Whatever decision is made with reference to the railways, the transportation problem is now acute in so far as equipment is concerned.” In regard to the Canadian Northern the report of Messrs. Loomis and Platten embodies two

schemes—first, the financing for a three-year period; and second, what it terms the maximum five-year period. These gentlemen fix the total cash requirements in order to provide for this maximum five-year period at 101 million dollars, bringing up the total estimated fixed liabilities, found by them, in the year 1923, to \$496,381,849.

So far, it has not been suggested that this money can come from any source other than the country. The result is, that approximately 400 million dollars would, if the request is acceded to, have been supplied by Canada, to the promoters of this company to make good their obligations and carry out their undertakings.

The Grand Trunk Railway—the owner of the Grand Trunk Pacific—admits that it is impossible for it to carry on. It invites the country to relieve it of the resultant burdens of its adventure, and also to pay to it the whole amount of the cash investment it has made, amounting as it does to some 25 millions. It is difficult to believe the request was made seriously. It could only be acceded to if Canada is indeed a fairy godmother to the railway companies.

I admit that it is extremely difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy what the railway problems of the future may be. As an illustration, it is only necessary to point out that the estimates made by the Canadian Northern when applying to parliament for its guarantee of 45 millions debentures in 1914, for the year 1916, called for 54 millions of gross earnings, or 52 per cent. greater than the actual earnings of \$35,476,000, for a net operating income of \$15,120,000, or 61 per cent. greater than the actual net operating income, \$9,373,000. The estimate also gave a surplus over and above fixed charges of \$2,512,885. The unfortunate fact is, that in place of any surplus there was a deficit.

I also recognize the situation was more than usually difficult to forecast. The forecast was made by the Grand Trunk officers when examined under oath at Montreal. Estimated the amount available from operation for the year 1917 as one

million dollars; for 1921, five years thereafter, as \$2,250,000, and for 1926 as \$7,000,000, and that with past indebtedness, new capital, and so on, its total fixed charges in 1926 will have increased to the sum of \$11,000,000 odd.

The company's estimate shows a total requirement, both capital and interest, in order to carry the property for the year 1917, of \$5,809,000; for the year 1921, \$7,000,000; dropping, in view of the increased results of operation, in 1926 to \$5,110,460. In short, the total amount estimated by the company to carry the Grand Trunk Pacific for the ten-year period, is something over \$65,000,000—constituting an average annual drain on the owner, whoever it may be, of \$6,500,000, to be paid for the pleasure of operating the property.

In Winnipeg, your annual revenue derived from taxes amounts to $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 millions. Well, this Grand Trunk Pacific requires that the country should, for an indefinite period, not only pay a much greater sum annually to carry on the Grand Trunk's mistaken investment in the Grand Trunk Pacific than that necessary to administer your whole city, but should in addition pay \$25,000,000 cash in order to obtain this opportunity.

I have but one interest in this whole question, that of the people affected by it. The business men, the shippers, and the taxpayers, should know just exactly what it means. For it is your business, it is your money, that is involved. The question is: Shall, or shall not, further advances be made to these companies? Shall the Grand Trunk get its \$25,000,000, and shall the country relieve it of the heavy and onerous obligations it admits that it has? Is the Canadian Northern to be given or lent 101 millions called for by its own experts who reported upon that system?

Much has been said by the companies about confiscation. The report confiscates nothing. On the other hand, if acted upon, it will save something for both concerned, out of the wreck. I do not believe in confiscation, no matter how remote. The very last interest that can afford to do anything

in the nature of confiscation is that of the nation. Whatever the individual may be, collectively as a country we must be honest and we must be fair. But while I do not believe in confiscation, I do believe in the sanctity of contract. I do believe in a square deal—not only for the railways, but for the people. Acts of parliament, and agreements as confirmed by acts of parliament, create obligations which ought to be carried out.

On that contract the parties have acted. Under that contract today the country is paying interest on the mountain section bonds to the amount of \$1,655,000 annually. In performance of that contract, the Grand Trunk has to pay interest to a far greater extent. If successful, the Grand Trunk obtained all the rewards. If unsuccessful, the government's responsibility was fixed and certain. The Company on the one hand says it is at the end of its tether, it cannot carry out its legal obligations; on the other hand, the cry of confiscation is raised against the report, which is merely a logical conclusion from the admitted facts. Confiscation of what?

I suppose the Grand Trunk. If the Grand Trunk directorate seriously think so, I, for one, would not press the issue for a moment; but I would let the Grand Trunk work out its own salvation and make whatever arrangement it can with the holders of the Grand Trunk Pacific securities.

Similar charges of confiscation, if not robbery, are made in connection with the Canadian Northern. Unless there is some special legal or moral rule under which railway companies, unlike ordinary people, are absolved from their contracts and obligations, the Canadian Northern, living as it is from loans made by the country, cannot well object to the country taking over its system.

Public ownership is a goblin of most terrifying and engulfing proportions! If you don't look out, the bogey will have you! Your only chance of escape lies in paying the obligations of the Canadian Northern and assuming the obligations of the Grand Trunk Pacific!

These melancholy forebodings, however, may be as inaccurate as the railways' estimates. I think they are. The difficulty lies, not in public ownership, but in political operation—in displacing business methods by those demanded by the party caucus. In operating the system, not for the benefit of the country as a whole—not in the interest of the general taxpayer, but in the interests of some particular locality where votes are of more importance.

Mr. Acworth and myself frankly recognize the evil result of such management and directly condemn it. We are unequivocally opposed to it, and Mr. Acworth has only recently at Washington given extended evidence against it before the Senate Committee, where he was examined as an expert having a very special knowledge of the subject, by the executives of the American railway companies.

What we propose, in short, is, that the business methods of companies should be applied to the railways owned by the government. We propose the incorporation of a new railway company, operating the different railways to be taken over as one united system, managed by a board of directors on a commercial basis under their own politically undisturbed management, on account of, and for the benefit of, the people of Canada.

But the objection is at once taken that, however well the new company starts out—there is danger of their successors being appointed for political rather than business qualifications.

This we have provided against by stipulating that the directors shall not be amenable to the government, but shall hold office for their term with the same tenure as that of a Superior Court judge, who can only be dismissed on impeachment proceedings and the vote of both houses. By such a tenure does the Auditor-General hold office. Removing, as we thus do, the danger of political interference, the attack is at once shifted: The new body is too autocratic; it is worse, it is irresponsible.

Irresponsible! Is a High Court judge irresponsible, simply because the government for the time being cannot at their whim dismiss him. Can the Auditor-General be termed irresponsible because some minister whose accounts he refuses to pass cannot then and there dismiss him? The mere putting of the question gives the answer. As a matter of fact, every safeguard in the public interest is recommended by the report.

The country's company pays taxes and is made subject to the Board of Railway Commissioners, and is obliged to keep and furnish the same statistics and accounts as other companies do. If your directors are irresponsible to the people and government, what must the directors of the ordinary railway be? How would you describe the position of Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, since 1896 the guiders of the destiny of the Canadian Northern and its affiliated companies?

There will be absolutely no difference so far as the Board of Railway Commissioners' jurisdiction is concerned, between the people's company and any other. Where one man can be jailed, another can. I know of no law or rule under which penal provisions become idle because the offender is employed by a government or works for a government undertaking.

Don't you think it would be a good idea to start saving for this country somewhere, somehow, some money? Would it not be a good thing to co-ordinate railway activities; to stop duplication of lines. There are in your country, the prairie provinces, many square miles of territory served by railways within five miles of each other; there are no less than 3,369,600 acres served by three railways within five to ten miles, and not less than 1,196,800 acres served by railways within a ten-mile distance (that is, a ten-mile maximum haul across the prairie).

Don't you think we could economize on some of this over-served acreage, and serve some of the acreage which ought to be served and which is not? Don't you think we ought to do something to try and make the best out of the mess as we find it?

Most fittingly you commenced to-day's proceedings with a silent toast to your heroic dead. We know that they have not in vain made the supreme sacrifice. Shall their magnificent example merely influence our passing emotions and leave untouched our national life and character?

An honest and unselfish co-operation—a greater subordination of our individual interests to the common good and an active unbiased, unprejudiced interest in public affairs are certainly not too much for those at the front to expect from those at home. Realized there can be no danger of a political or sectional raid on the people's railway, its directors will, it is true, lack the incentive of the yearly dividend. On the other hand with a direct responsibility to the country as a whole, they will have no obstacle—selfish or personal—in their endeavor to reach their highest attainment—service, the best possible in the interests, not of the individual, but of the great mass of our citizens.

HOW THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARING FOR WAR

Hon. C. W. Ames, St. Paul, to the Canadian Club,
June 29, 1917

Mr. Ames stated that the United States went into the war because of the outrage upon all mankind. His country was laying the burden of the war upon the individual man and woman, creating a dynamic by the development of a new vision of responsibility.

It was my privilege to spend two months in France. I wished to repeat the experience I had in France by coming across the border into another of the countries that has been fighting in the same great conflict.

It was your premier, Mr. Norris, who first suggested that it would be useful if I could give some answer to the question that is universally asked—namely, just why is America in this war.

The Belgians were called upon to let the Germans pass through their country, in order that Germany might secure the full benefit of the surprise she intended to give the nations. Germany promised to make reparation for any accidental damage that might be done—as if any guarantee was any use from a nation that was breaking a solemn guarantee in going through Belgium; but the Belgians did not accept this offer, they rose, as their ancestors rose in Philip's day—just as did the Spartans at Thermopylæ. Yes, that wonderful historic event was duplicated in our own time by the people of Belgium. But the point I wish to make is, that that outrage on Belgium was an outrage upon all mankind—and that is why the United States is going to war!

That was why Great Britain went into the fray—and here is another thing I would like to say to you, my fellow-coun-

trymen. Three years ago, many people were wondering whether there was a British Empire at all. That, in fact, was one of the worst of the bad guesses that Germany made—she said that Great Britain would never go into the war; because, first, she loved her money too much; and secondly, the colonies would revolt; there would be rebellion in Ireland; India would rise. But, when the test came, friends, we found that the British Empire was one of the most glorious realities of all human history.

America, too, has come to see that this war is not like any other war that ever was fought. Most wars have been like scraps between two schoolboys—both parties in the wrong—but this is an everlasting issue between right and wrong, between civilization and barbarism.

Well, fellow Americans, that is why the United States went into the war.

How, then, is America preparing to take her part? I may answer this by saying that she is preparing in the only right way—she is aiming at making war with a united people, directed intelligently and systematically.

You will admit, gentlemen, that the task of mobilization of a hundred million people is one of the heaviest ever laid upon human shoulders. We have to mobilize that stupendous throng—and mobilization now means something more than merely gathering together—it means the systematic use of every pound of material resource and every foot-pound of human energy that every one possesses. Germany has been fifty years working out that problem; it took Great Britain about a year and a half to grasp it; but it comes to us through the British and other commissions ready made and ready for operation.

But they cannot do anything at Washington. It is the state governments that must each undertake the work in its own territory. Now, unfortunately, there were only a few of the state legislatures in session at the time; so that all most

of the governors were able to do was to appoint voluntary committees to act with them. One of the legislatures, however, which happened to be in session was that of Minnesota, the state to which I belong.

That legislature at once established a commission of public safety—a real war organization, with extraordinary powers, charged with the duty of mobilizing thoroughly the resources of Minnesota.

One of the first things the commission did was to order the city council of Minneapolis to revoke the licenses of 38 saloons, pool rooms and moving picture houses in a certain disorderly district of the city. The city council complied with our request, and three days afterwards these saloons were all closed. It was not long till we had the liquor interests on our side—perhaps the first occasion in the history of mankind when the liquor interests were to be found aiding in the enforcement of the liquor laws. The commission, however, was organized to establish a home guard, and in all ways to promote agriculture, thrift and economy. One of the duties of this commission is to see that every village, every municipality, has its committee of public safety. It seems time, too, to recognize that part the women have played and can play in this war; so that, in each county, there is also a corresponding organization of women, to carry on the work of mobilization among the women of the community. It thus, you see, becomes the duty of the committee to see that Kitson county understands that it is at war with Germany and that it has got to beat Germany, to see that Ole Oleson and Jack Petursson understand that they are at war. In the same way, for after all, it is not the United States that is to win the war; it is the individual. The gunner must fire the gun; the dollar, to be useful, must be in the hands of a man who will use it to best advantage. But here, again, you must go farther. It is the sentiment in the human heart which is the real and basic motive power. Sentiment and patriotism must run the war machinery. And even the sentiment of patriotism is not, by itself, going to do very much. There

must be a mental readjustment. Remember, it is only a few months since hard things were being said about Mr. Wilson because he was endeavoring to keep us out of war. But now, every American citizen must come to be satisfied and pleased and enthusiastic because he is in the war.

The great thing after all that is necessary in this war is the mental readjustment. That is the fundamental thing. This is primarily, in my opinion, a religious matter; because a mental readjustment must follow a search of the heart. We must get a new perspective on our lives. "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

It is this basic co-operation that we must secure, as far as we may, from our fellow-men and fellow-citizens. If they do this, enlightenment must come and they must then see things in their true perspective.

Three years ago, we thought that we were to spend the rest of our days in green pastures and beside still waters. But now we find ourselves living on the very mountain-top of human history. The years 1914-15-16 and 17 will stand out for hundreds of years as the highest point in human annals. I, for one, regard it as a special privilege to be living in this time. I never expected to witness the spectacle of a man making the supreme sacrifice for his country.

We make these sacrifices joyfully, for we know that the benefit, the securing of universal peace, is going to be worthy of the price. When I came back from France last summer, I said to myself: "Can the American people be baptized with the same spirit as this?"

They cannot be so baptized unless they pay the price. And now you know why I am glad to be able to come up and address you—because my people are going to have that same baptism, with which they in France and you in Canada have been baptized.

HOW DIXIE IS GOING TO FIGHT

Hon. Paul Nesbitt, Oklahoma, to the Canadian Club,

June 29, 1917

Mr. Nesbitt pointed to the fact that the English-speaking peoples have given and are defending the highest standard of freedom the world has known.

Standing in the presence of this magnificent assembly, I feel just as much at home as I do 1,500 miles to the South. I see in your faces the same history, the same family history, that I see written in the faces of the people where I live. Fellow Americans, it is a pleasure to me to have this opportunity of meeting you, because it is only within the last few days, as you might say, that we have become allies.

We are to-day in the middle of the greatest crisis the world has ever seen. The English-speaking people have given this world the highest standard of freedom and political liberty the world has known. It was the rulers of England, and not the people, who caused the American colonists, a century and a quarter ago, to break away and to found a new nation, "dedicated," as Abraham Lincoln, of immortal memory, has said, "to the proposition that all men are created free and equal." The false theory of government that has been the pride of Germany must fail. There must be a law among the nations of the world that the great powers must defend their brothers; and until that new law is written into the code of nations, we will never lay down our arms—never!

In that great hymn that we sing in our country, there is a verse which runs:

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
As we go marching on.

My friends, it is worth while to fight and die that men shall be free. We have nothing against Germany nor Aus-

tria. We do not want their territory; neither do you; but we do want a government of our country. Democracies do not make war for conquest.

The third day after war was declared in my country, I took up a paper that was sent to me and saw that my only son had enlisted; and so I know what it means for a man to send his boy away. To think of a man raised in peace, and then have this come and hit him all at once, like. I locked up my desk at the capitol, went down home, and patted Bob on the shoulder and said: "Bob, I am proud of you."

Gentlemen, you know that is the way we have done—that is the way my people have done for many generations. There is just as much patriotism and courage in the English-speaking people as there ever was, and, as they have won the wars of the past, so they will win this war.

CONSCRIPTION

Sir Clifford Sifton, to the Canadian Club, July 30, 1917

Sir Clifford proposed the statement that Canada had, as a nation, found its soul by its participation in the war. That to retain its national life Canada must stay in the fight and win. To win, Canada must stand behind her men at the front as well as protect the graves of those buried over there. Only a united Canada can do all that is to be done and a united Canada will do it.

Now, with reference to the subject of to-day: We have been told by visitors that, while Canada was a great community, yet there was something still lacking in connection with our life, which perhaps, some thought, was due to the fact that we had devoted ourselves too much to material things, such as reclaiming the country from the wilderness, and too little to the higher things, such as art, literature and science; and that therefore Canada was a country without a soul. If there were anything in it, Canada has, in the sacrifices incidental to this awful war, found her soul.

Now, sir, what are we going to do! Are we going to nourish that spirituality that we call a national soul; or are we going to admit that the sentiment so eloquently expressed since this war began has had really nothing behind it! Are we going to hold to national salvation in our policies, or are we going to retreat, in a way characterized by cowardice and weakness!

We know that time and again the world has, in whole or in part, been conquered by a great military despotism, and we know that the world has never faced a military despotism more savage, more calculating, more powerful, more ruthless, than that which is at present attempting to subdue us. Surely no one can say that any portion of the British Empire could

have kept out of this war, or, being in it, can abandon a fight which is nothing less than a fight for existence, for the right to exist!

No greater mistake could be made at this stage than to suppose that this war is won. Look at the papers on Saturday, and this morning. Is it necessary to say anything more! The issue is still undecided. After three years of warfare, during which time assaults upon the enemy of a magnitude which words fail to describe have been made, the Hun still presents an unbroken front. He is fighting to wear down the fortitude and endurance of his opponents, in order to get a peace which will not involve the destruction of his military organization. A peace that does not involve this is a victory for him and a defeat for us.

We must win, and we must win now. It may be that we shall never have another chance. The question is, therefore, what shall we do. Shall we hold on, stand firm—or shall we abandon the struggle and declare that we are beaten?

When I left England in May, there were 80,000 Canadian first-line fighting troops in France, and about 50,000 non-combatant, but still useful units, foresters, railway men, etc. I would like to see the face of the British commander-in-chief in France if he learned that the Canadian corps were going to abandon the fight! That, however, would be our position.

You have a magnificent army in the field. Your reinforcements are being exhausted. Voluntary enlistment has broken down. What are you going to do? Conscript, to keep your army up to strength; or let it dwindle away and disappear, violating Canada's claims and obligations. Now, this is a question that ought not to be hard for any Canadian with red blood in his veins to answer. Borden returned from England and announced conscription. He then called in Laurier and asked him to form a coalition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had a full opportunity to make his position upon the war perfectly clear; and I am going to

try to state his position with the most scrupulous fairness, as becomes a man who was long his colleague and is still honored by his more or less intimate friendship.

He has stated his position, but has refrained from making the one statement that the people of Canada want to get from him. They want him to say that if he is returned to power, he will get the men—by voluntary enlistment if possible, but if not, by conscription! This statement Sir Wilfrid Laurier has carefully and deliberately declined to make. He has been perfectly and transparently honest. He says he is unable to endorse the policy of conscription. This attitude is taken because he believes that that is the attitude of the people of the Province of Quebec.

In other words, Sir Wilfrid Laurier abrogates his position of leadership. He does not lead the people of the Province of Quebec; he submits that they shall lead him—and lead him to the rear instead of to the front.

But, Mr. Chairman, neither Sir Wilfrid Laurier's record nor our sympathy, make any difference to the facts. The destinies of nations do not depend, and cannot depend, upon individuals—and the plain fact is, that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier wins this election, we go out of the war. There is no other conclusion that can be arrived at.

There are two reasons; the one is that he will not be able to get the men by voluntary enlistment; the other is, that he will have a parliamentary following of which 75 or 80 will be pledged to hostility to the war policy. Anybody knows that under such circumstances the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be tied.

And what about Sir Robert Borden's position? He says that he has done his best. Sir Robert Borden undoubtedly has been hampered by trying to conduct a national war with a party government and a party organization. Now, Borden may have made a mistake in announcing the conscription policy before consulting with Laurier. Laurier may have

been wrong in not trying to find some common ground of action.

But that does not get us anywhere. The case is one in which we should decide what to do—now. Parliament expires in November. We have an army in Flanders. The Huns won't wait. Voluntary recruiting has broken down. What are we going to do?

Sir Robert then—to resume our survey of the political situation—proposed coalition to the English-speaking Liberals, supporters of the war and of conscription. That offer stands now. It has not been accepted by the Liberals, and is more or less under their consideration. The proposal is that a union war government be formed of the strongest men that can be got together, for the purpose of dealing with the many and difficult questions and problems arising out of the war; that this government shall be conducted upon absolutely non-partisan lines. I have no doubt that Sir Robert Borden has made that proposal sincerely.

Sir Robert Borden is responsible for the conduct of the Dominion of Canada in this great world contest, and therefore it becomes necessary for him to survey his position and see what his duty to the people of Canada requires. His position is that an election is forced upon him.

You may say: why is it that the members of parliament do not settle this thing themselves? In England, when the wheels of government stopped going around, and Asquith could not go on any longer, the leaders of the various groups met, reorganized, and started the machinery going again. Yes; but England is not Canada. Our sparse population is spread over a vast extent of territory, and there are various other conditions which make it difficult to reach the country. I honor those 28 men at Ottawa who, not knowing what public opinion was on this subject, walked across the floor of the house and voted against their leader. It is a complicated crisis which has arisen within the last few weeks, and the most contradictory stories are told in the corridors of the

house at Ottawa. In this great crisis, the capacity of the people of Canada for self-government is going to be tested to the limit.

The people of Canada, who have so well endured the sacrifices of this war, whose resolution has been so undaunted, will not fail at the eleventh hour, when the crisis is approached. In the pages of history are chronicled no deeds more glorious than those of the soldiers of Canada. The blood of every Canadian boy shed on the battlefields of Europe will cry out against a policy of failure, of cowardice—a policy that would leave the French and British fighting, with their backs to the wall, taking over the Canadian lines and stopping the Huns from marching over the graves of Canadian soldiers. I will not believe that such a thing can happen in Canada, until it takes place.

In conclusion I would like to say just this: Is the gain not worth the price? What is there in this world that is really worth fighting for? Country, religion, home, father, mother, wife, child? Out of a thousand years of suffering, bloodshed and contention, there has emerged in the last century the principle of common liberty. What is this liberty? It is the right of the men and women to live their lives, mentally, physically, morally, without interference to person or property. That is the principle of liberty—and that includes everything else, as the white light includes the seven colors of the solar spectrum.

Five or six years ago, we had a right to think that perhaps the sun of human liberty had finally broken from the clouds. But since that time the principle of human liberty has been outraged—how brutally, how diabolically, it is impossible to put into language.

We stand or fall with our allies. If they lose their liberties, we lose ours. All we have that makes life worth living is bound up in the outcome of this conflict. I say, in view of all these considerations, that the gain is worth the price?

I have heard words used—secession, nullification, passive resistance. When the Canadian provinces entered into Confederation, an act was formulated which brought a new nation into being. No one can say that that compact has not been loyally observed. We have had disputes and contentions—but these, when they were serious enough, were sent to the properly constituted courts of the realm for adjudication. There has never been any question that the decisions given were not righteous decisions, and that they were not honestly and loyally carried out.

That compact of confederation, then, I repeat, has been loyally and faithfully observed. In our national existence, in its spirit and its national principle, we must be governed by the decision of the majority. No other principle of government is possible, on a democratic basis.

I freely admit the right of the people of Quebec, at the present time, to say that the principle of conscription shall not be applied, until the people of Canada have pronounced upon it. But if the people of Canada pronounce for it—as I trust in God that they will—that principle must be applied to Quebec. Quebec must come into line. So long as we are going to keep our national life, we can never admit that principle of secession.

THE PURPOSE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR

Louis Wiley, Business Manager, New York *Times*,
August 30, 1917

Mr. Wiley spoke of the place that the United States has taken in world affairs by its participation in the war. The aid that will be contributed to the Allies in money, men, munitions, machines and other manufactures. The purpose of the United States in this war is to save itself and all democracy from Prussianism.

War has its catalogue of horrors and its continuous story of woe. None would care to minimize its calamities and tempestuous results, but behind the terrible cloud we see something of the shining silver that fills men's hearts with exaltation. Never has the influence of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the world's great doings been exemplified in a clearer and more emphatic manner. Missions from all the European powers engaged in the war on the side that we take, to defend democracy and civilization, have come to us for help—for the help that we are glad to give; for America, where democracy was born, cannot afford to see it suffer and die. The Liberty Loan and the Red Cross collection have demonstrated how heartily and wholly we have gone into the fight for humanity, and they have shown also how men and women of all classes of this country have come forward, almost spontaneously, with their contributions. The savings of the rich for many years have been poured out like water, and those less blessed with worldly goods have placed their little to the general account. It is a fine spectacle of a nation united to back our great President; and in this patriotic and sacrificial spirit the United States has before it the noble example of the people of Canada.

I say "our great President" advisedly; for history will rank him as one of the immortal trio, of whom Washington

and Lincoln are the others. President Wilson's wonderful patience, his humanitarianism, his recognition of the ties that make for the brotherhood of all men, his deep sympathy with suffering and his efforts to alleviate it, combined with his keen analytical acumen, his profound studies of statecraft and his appreciation of the needs of his own country and of other nations, place him not only in the front rank of rulers, but also where the Recording Angel placed Abou Ben Adhem, the man who loved his fellow men.

Rich and poor alike are alive to the principles for which we are fighting, because rich and poor alike will feel the effects of the war; but by the victories the United States will gain on the fields of battle and in the arena of self-sacrifice, they will emerge from the struggle a great power among the nations of the day.

Our loans to the Allies will aggregate seven billions of dollars. Our total expenditures, including these loans, for the first year of the war will reach twenty billions of dollars. A bill pending in Congress will raise two billions and a half by taxation. This is the greatest burden ever put upon any people. It is many times the amount paid by us before the war. These burdens would have been thought unendurable, incredible, but for the education through which the world has passed under German compulsion.

War expenditures of the United States, including allied loans, have amounted during August to more than twenty millions every 24 hours. The figures, minus one hundred million just loaned to Russia, are contained in the day's treasury statement. Two-thirds of the great sum is represented by advances to the allies.

The price of making democracy safe is worth paying, for life would not be worth living if it were not paid. And in all countries the burden has been found less crushing than economists have feared. In war there are both economies and profits, both moral and material. Never has it been imagined, still less realized, how prodigious is the capacity for the

creation of goods under modern methods of quantity production. If capitalists and workers had co-operated with equal zeal in times of peace, want might have been banished from the earth.

The Dominion and the United States are working together to conserve the food supply. They realize their obligation to supply the allies and with the measures now being taken under the the direction of the brave and resolute Hoover, there is no danger of starvation. As a further war measure, by proclamation of the President under authority of Congress, the distillation of all liquors in the United States will cease at 11 p.m. on Saturday, September 8th.

Not in any war in which the United States has ever engaged has there been such a response to the call to arms as in this one.

In previous wars the atmosphere of hurrah and excitement was needed perhaps to stimulate a lagging interest and to conceal the sluggishness of the response. It has not been needed in this one. Without any fuss or noise, 182,000 volunteers have enlisted in the regular army, bringing it up to 300,000 men. The National Guard, with 300,000 men, was drafted into the federal service. The navy, for which men have been volunteering in the same noiseless fashion, has been raised to over 137,000 men, the Marine Corps to its authorized war strength of 30,000, and in the Naval Reserve and the National Naval Volunteers there are 45,000. There are 800,000 men and more now bearing arms. The draft will add 687,000 more, bringing the number up to nearly 1,500,000, and their mobilization will take place from September 1st to September 5th. It is only four months since this peaceful and unprepared nation was forced into the war. It is a record unsurpassed by any nation.

Nine special regiments of engineers, composed of railway men, authorized by Congress, will be supplemented by the organization of 25 additional engineer regiments to be used

behind the lines in France, dealing with problems of water supply, sanitation, etc.

Plans are being made for the building of fleet upon fleet of destroyers, the most formidable the world has ever known—a greater number than are in existence in all the navies of the world to-day. These will help to overwhelm the dreaded submarine.

Much has been done by the shipping board, organized since the opening of the war, to build up a merchant marine that will supplement the tonnage afloat and take the place of vessels sent to the bottom of the ocean by German submarines.

Contracts have been awarded for 433 ships of 1,919,200 tons, \$285,000,000; contracts ready to let for 452 ships of 2,968,000 tons, \$455,500,000; under negotiations, 237 ships of 1,281,000 tons, \$194,000,000; 150 miscellaneous vessels of 1,800,000 tons, \$300,000,000; construction of government owned fabricating yards, \$35,000,000.

In aircraft we hope to give needed help to the Allies. Our great motor factories are being utilized to their full capacity to build engines of many thousands of airships. Many manufacturers of aircraft have reduced the cost of airplanes one-half, with the probability that the cost price to the government will be eventually about one-third former cost. A continuous supply of machines is assured, and prompt delivery early next year.

The American theory that a superdreadnought of the air, heavily equipped with men and armament, may displace the *avion de chasse* from its grip on air supremacy, is supported by Italian experience. Caproni triplanes have been built in Italy with three motors of 200 and even of 600 horsepower each; and one is under construction that will have 3,500 horsepower. These craft have proved capable of carrying tremendous loads of men and ammunition. They have been the vehicles of some of the most successful air raids yet made by the Allies.

The Londoners who shouted and waved their welcome to the American soldiers saw in them the rescuers of free civilization, the advance guard of the American democracy fighting to save itself and all democracy, to keep the world from being the footstool of Prussian Junkerism.

The United States entered the war to save itself and other endangered democracies by destroying the thing which, if not destroyed, will forever menace them. Its soldiers do not fight to add to its wealth or to expand its territory, not even to obtain the restitution of lands robbed from it in the past. They fight to save our endangered ideal, to save those institutions which our forefathers gave to the world.

Not only on this continent, but on every continent, that principle will perish from the earth if autocracy shall now defeat it. This is the meaning of that day, nearer and nearer at hand, when the soldiers of American democracy meet the soldiers of Prussian autocracy on a battlefield in France.

The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people, rather a vindication of the sovereignty, both of the weak and the strong. We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. We must await some new evidences of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AS THE GUARDIAN OF FUTURE PEACE

Dr. George R. Parkin, to the Canadian Club, Oct. 11, 1917

Dr. Parkin referred to the effect produced upon his mind by his travels in recent years in regard to the future of Democracy. He recalled the vision of Cecil Rhodes regarding re-united Britain and United States. His pointed illustrations of the difference between British and American Democracy. Canada's hope to be found only in a purified government.

I have been asked to-day to speak about British and American democracy as guardians of the future peace of the world. In long travels which I have taken throughout the length and breadth of the world, the conclusion has been forced upon me, that after this war every one of these countries is going to form, as it were, part of a new world. Any man who thinks that Western Canada, or Eastern Canada, or any part of the world, is going to live again after the war on the same old plane, does not realize the situation as it is.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, a man of astonishing vision—one who thought in continents, one might say—once said he had in his mind an idea for the conservation of the peace of the world. The core of his idea was that Britain was the mother of nations. He held that the schism of 1776, when the United States separated from the Empire, was the greatest mistake ever made, not only from an empire, but a world point of view. He believed that with the British Empire and the United States bound in an inseparable Anglo-Saxon alliance, the peace of the world would be safely guarded.

To-day, with the experience of the world that I have gained, I am satisfied Rhodes was right. I am satisfied that if all parts of the Empire and America are bound securely together

in sympathetic understanding, you have in that a pledge of security for a future world of peace, that no league of nations that could be devised, could ever again disturb that growth of justice, of free government, of social evolution, which is best for all mankind.

I spoke in Chicago to the Associated Chambers of Commerce; and what I said to them was this: "It took you three years to make up your minds about this war, and what you were going to do in the case of Belgium and other countries overrun by the enemy. It took England and Canada and Australia and the rest of the English-speaking nations three days." This body of men applauded that thought to the utmost. I said: "Are you going to take three years in order to make up your minds as to the relation in which you are going to stand with Great Britain and the other nations which speak your tongue, after this war is settled! Or are you going to begin the process of change now!"

Speaking of Russia, I said: "You have seen the change which has come over the Russian people, one of the greatest democratic upheavals the world has ever known, which has overthrown one of the strongest autoeracies in the world. You will see that they will come out of this as the French people did, after their great revolution a hundred years ago. They will come out of it and be a mighty power in this new world now forming, in which democracy will have proven its strength.

At another place, during my tour of the States, an American woman said to me: "Dr. Parkin, I want to tell you that, till lately, I have always instinctively disliked England." I said: "Where did you learn to do that!" She said: "In the sixth grade." That is to say, it was in the schoolbooks of their country that they had learned this instinctive dislike of England. Another American present spoke up: "Yes, that is the way with all of us. We are just now coming out of the sixth grade."

In Duluth, a prominent business man told me something of the method followed in raising the Liberty Loan. Every house was canvassed in town and country, and the householder was asked to either subscribe to the Liberty Loan or state his reasons for not doing so. If those reasons were not satisfactory, he was to be put down as an alien. That, gentlemen, is democracy in full swing; and when democracy gets in full swing, nations have got to tremble in their capitol.

Speaking further to my audiences there, I pointed out how a little nation, half the size of Texas, had put five million men into the field before conscription was even thought of. The honor of the nation was incentive enough. We had put our name to a treaty; and when that treaty was treated as a "scrap of paper" every Briton in the land would have faced the world rather than yield to the nation that had done this thing. You in this country think you are democratic—but you do not know what democracy really means. What men have you drawn into your congress from your industries—from the mine or the factory! Look at England—representatives of labor sitting down besides peers to express their views just as strongly as anybody else—five men directing the destinies of the greatest Empire the world has ever known, and one of these an artisan!

Gentlemen, such remarks as these were received with applause twice as great as anything you have given here.

I landed one morning in Reno. I picked up a morning paper, and saw in it an announcement of a coming election. It made me think of how the people of the United States give up all control over their affairs for a period of four years. In England we would not sleep sound in bed if we were not certain that we could turn out our government tomorrow. A short time ago, in England, we never even suspected there was to be a change of government. Then, within ten days, we had changed, not only the personnel, but the form of our government—an entirely new order of things.

I spoke to you a moment ago about an interview with President Cleveland. In that interview he said, about Canada: "The thing I respect about Canada is this: The Canadians are always ready to consider a trade treaty; but the moment you mention annexation, up both palms go, and we know we have got to deal with another kind of Canada then." Let us show the Americans that there is no reason why we should wish to join them in political affiliation—for already Canadians and Americans are one by stronger ties; and in the future of the world there is going to be no rivalry, but two nations standing side by side in co-operation and brotherhood.

That is the feeling that is going to inspire this new world that is opening out before us. I never felt more anxious about it than I do at the present moment. I was thinking about it this morning, and am almost tempted to read to you my thought, just the way I wrote it down.

You remember how proud, yet nervous, we were when we heard that our brave lads had been given the post of honor at Ypres. Well, they stood that test and came out of it in a way that showed them worthy sons of British sires. Not only at Ypres did they answer, but on another battlefield they won for Canada a name that shall live as long as histories are written.

And now we can imagine them looking at each other in the grim night of those trenches and saying: "What will our Canadian people at home do in this hour of the world's agony, at this most critical time in all human history? Will they throw overboard their party affiliation, their wire-pulling, their intrigue—will they recognize that only one thing matters, that only one thought, one will, one purpose, should animate Canadian minds?" The answer is for the fathers of Canada to give.

It is a fateful moment for our American democracy. Our national pride is founded on the thought that British citizens

all over the world have ever "played the game"—played it honorably, fairly, justly.

If you can get that spirit of cleanliness and honor into Canadian commerce and politics—that spirit in which your boys have gone forth to battle—Canada would be like a light set upon a hill.

In Indian, Great Britain has the great responsibility of governing 350 millions of people fairly by means of her little army of 8,000 to 10,000 civil servants. Do you know, gentlemen, that if a single man of these 8,000 or 10,000 were even suspected for an hour of what you call "graft" he could not live in India. That is what makes the Indian Empire a great power—that spirit of bright honor.

It is only when that spirit enters into every aspect of our Canadian life that Canada will be fitted to take in the world the great place which Canadian soldiers have won for her on the battlefields of France.

FOOD CONTROL IN CANADA

Dr. James W. Robertson, October 30, 1917

Prof. Robertson called attention to the impossibility of laying the burden of the war evenly on all shoulders. The Food Controller was appointed to conserve the waste and restrict the house consumption, not to lower the prices of food stuffs. The only way to create safety for the men at the front is to secure reserves of the vital foods—wheat, flour, beef and bacon.

My present duty is not to entertain you, but to help you to understand the food situation, and how you can help to solve it, as the most important factor on our side towards winning the war.

I wish it were feasible to adjust the effects of war so that hardships would fall upon us evenly, not giving some individuals more than their full share. I know a woman with two beautiful sons buried in Flanders; her daughter engaged to a promising young man, and he too buried in Flanders since. I could not help thinking that in this way especially war's hardships do not fall on all evenly, any more than the hardships from high prices do not burden us evenly.

War has always brought high prices. The remedy is far more with you than with me, representing the Food Controller. We are a democracy, not accustomed to being dictated to. The duty of the Food Controller in Canada is just to carry out the will of the country, and to offer such suggestions as he may, trusting to the co-operation of the people to help carry them through.

We have a list of some 261 articles on which we get reports as to cost. These things include textiles, lumber, shoes, etc., as well as food stuffs. The average increase from 1914 to

1917 is a small fraction over eighty per cent. But food has not gone up that much.

Hitherto the inevitable consequence of war has been high prices, and in some cases famine. For a long time, the two things attendant upon war were pestilence and famine; damaging humanity more than the battlefields. In this war we have guarded against pestilence. When I was in France I saw, out of two million men drinking water in a strange country, only 22 cases of fever. There would have been 220,000 cases if conditions had been the same as they were in South Africa.

We have, I say, prevented pestilence; but we will not prevent famine, unless we look out. We will not be able to see the gravity of the situation until a few months after war is over. We never had such crops as in 1915. This hid the danger. This just about helped us to keep up with the consumption and destruction of war time. People said "All is well—you are simply crying 'wolf, wolf' to no purpose"; and now the wolf is right here at the door. The 1916 crop did not meet the needs of consumption and distribution. We had to fall back upon our accumulated resources. Now these are done.

Besides the food consumed by the fighting men, there is the great food consumption of the industrial population which has been making munitions. And, on top of all this, comes the destruction and loss of food through the operations of the submarines. Some thousand ships, many of them carrying supplies of food, have been sunk since the 1st of February.

That is why the Food Controller was appointed—not to dictate to the public, but to get the co-operation of the public and then to make certain regulations to be lived up to. England had hardly any success in food control until she sent out a call for forty millions of food controllers. After that, in less than a fortnight, she reduced the general consumption by 15 per cent. City began to vie with city in efforts

at food control. One town reduced its consumption 22 per cent, another 28 per cent, in that fortnight.

We need seven million food controllers in Canada to save the situation. The Food Controller proceeds by two plans—compulsory regulation where practicable, and recommendation for voluntary co-operation where that will help achieve the same object. Why was the regulation in public eating-places restricting beef and bacon to two days a week established? Why the regulation in regard to whole wheat bread? Because the call from the other side was for flour, wheat, beef and bacon. How can we get more? It takes two and a half year to raise a steer; one and a half years to grow pork. There was no other way to get an immediate supply of the commodities mentioned than by stopping, in part and where possible, the consumption of these things.

Our side now stands 33 million food animals short since the war began—that is, the animals from which we get beef, mutton and pork. Where is this shortage to be made up from? Only by civilians refraining from eating part of the supply in order that the army may have its needs met, in order that those working under stress in the munitions factories shall be adequately fed. That is why the prohibitions governing the menus of eating-places were put on. On my own table, I have never eaten bacon nor beef since last February, and I feel none the worse—if anything, better. Our women will gladly help us in this matter, once it is brought home to them that it is being done for a great cause. So much for compulsory regulation and voluntary co-operation.

I have no hesitation in saying that I owe a great deal to oatmeal. Three-quarters of my diet when I was being brought up, was oatmeal and milk. My family the same. And we were not poor people, in the sense of being poorly-nourished. On the contrary, we were very well-nourished people.

A pound of oatmeal furnishes as much nourishment as two dozen eggs. Think of it. We do not know how to feed our people in Canada.

For the period of this war, we will, on our part, have to do all we can in this small way for the men who are fighting in order that we may continue to enjoy justice, liberty and the prospect of real happiness. We will have to learn to feed our children better, plainer food, that costs less.

Why is it that England is able to provide bread for her people at four and a half cents a pound. England buys our wheat and our flour, and pays us a high price (\$2.21 a bushel); sells to the bakers at a loss, and gets back this loss by taxation (about 200 million dollars this year). That is how she was able to give her poor people good cheap bread in these critical times, and thus avoid weakening the foundations of democratic government.

Our plan then with the mills is to limit the larger ones to 25 cents a barrel profit on their output of flour. The small mills cannot run for 25 cents a barrel. All the mills over 100 barrels capacity have to furnish a sworn statement every month of their whole transactions.

The same method of control is applied to packers, and will be applied to all the industries in connection with the preparation of food. A milk enquiry is on now; but I do not think one can reduce the price of milk. The idea of the whole scale is, that the producer shall not be made the means of helping any middleman to get rich at his expense and that of the consumer, and that the manufacturer shall get a fair wage for his services in handling the product, but no more. The idea is to try and catch, in every case, that type of men who will come in and try to sell something at an unfair price in war time.

If the government would give me the power, I would like nothing better than to give St. Peter a chance to interview such a man the morning after he was caught.

A REAL UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Rev. James E. Freeman, D.D., to the Canadian Club,
November 12, 1917

Dr. Freeman acknowledged the great security for the world afforded by the British Fleet. The great stretch of unfortified boundary between our two countries was sufficient evidence of the unity of the two peoples. The President's message at the psychological hour had suddenly coalesced for the first time the United States of America. The fabric of the great Temple which is in course of erection must be woven by the Hand of the Supreme and Divine Architect.

I may be relieved of any charge of seeming fulsomeness when I say that the valor and heroism of the men of Canada, indeed, of the men of the British Empire, and of their great ally, France, have produced in the United States of America such a sense of deep admiration and profound interest that they can never be forgotten. I may venture to allude to one single incident that did as much as anything else to produce this widespread feeling of affectionate and brotherly interest. It was the marvelous and unparalleled conduct of the men who constituted that thin red line that stretched over a portion of Flanders in the early days of the war, that stood unflinchingly and heroically to ward off the titanic blows of the mighty forces of Germany that, like irresistible tides, swept forward again and again in a desperate endeavor to break through, and to march on to the French coast and so to Calais, and ultimately to England.

Mr. Chairman, will I be trespassing upon your indulgence if I say, that we of America have had an evergrowing consciousness, and I sincerely believe an ever-increasing appreciation of the strength and valor of the great English fleet, as it has stood guard not only over the vast interests of Great

Britain, but over the large interests of all that concerns us in this western world. What might have happened but for this splendid and tireless guardian of our security? From the depths of my heart, and speaking, as I believe I do, for a vast majority of our people, I say with profoundest reverence and deepest feeling: Thank God for the unconquerable strength of the great British fleet.

As I stand here to-day, I cannot forego the opportunity of reminding you that the best demonstration of the unity of our peoples is to be found in the fact that for a century of time, over a boundary that stretches from ocean to ocean, no stronghold or fortification has been uplifted, and no man under arms has stood to guard a wide and unbroken frontier.

Up to that memorable Good Friday, last April, there might have seemed, to the superficial and casual observer, a difference of conception as to our world obligations as held by your people and mine. That there had been a profound and intelligent sympathy there can be no doubt. It disclosed itself in many and manifold ways. We had seemed to be unresponsive to the high claims of chivalry when a little state was invaded and its people ruthlessly destroyed and its cities laid waste. We may have seemed to be strangely apathetic when a great ocean steamer was sunk, and the women and children of our own land made the victims of the most malevolent and malignant powers that had ever dared to raise their hand against the peace and happiness of the world.

And yet we are bound to think that our great President, with rare statesmanship and fine judgment, was waiting for the psychological hour when the word from him, confirmed and endorsed by the Congress of the Republic, would meet with an unchallenged and united response from all the people of every class and kind, in our hitherto heterogenous and unassimilated national life.

Mr. President, when that word was spoken with great solemnity upon that sacred day that commemorates the lifting-

up of the Savior of mankind, and its certain note was heard from coast to coast, all the diverse and dissimilar elements in our great corporate life, suddenly coalesced, and we became for the first time in our history, a real *United States of America*. There are discordant notes, but these notes do not in the present great issue disturb either the harmony or the beauty of our new national symphony. I am bound to think that in this, you of Canada rejoice.

Mr. Chairman, and brethren, there was something peculiarly chivalrous and splendid in those early crusades that challenged the fine zeal and devotion of men of another age.

I do no dishonor to their splendid fealty and devotion, to their high claims of religious zeal, when I declare, that the large venture in which we are now commonly engaged transcends in its idealism and in its lofty purposes their early quests and undertakings. You will forgive me, I am sure, for saying, that the President of the American Republic, in his amazingly strong and eminently Christian state paper, declared and set forth the ideals that challenge our support, gave to the whole world one of the loftiest conceptions of national ideals that has ever been uttered. We are bound to believe that our splendid Allies have engraved upon their triumphant banners, stained as they are with the blood of countless sons, ideals quite as lofty and worthy of their "last, full measure of devotion."

May we not say with a fair and reasonable knowledge of comparative history, that never before in the long annal of human experience have stronger or finer ideals so thrilled and pulsed through the life of mankind. We invoke not, Mr. Chairman, the supporting arm of any tribal or national God; but we do stand for those fundamental principles governing human life and conduct enunciated by the world's great Master, that affect all human relationships, under all conditions and in all times. It is our solemn conviction, and for it alone we lift the sword, that these great principles have been violated and ruthlessly disregarded.

In a recently published biography of our great emancipator President, Abraham Lincoln, the author makes this very significant statement concerning the effect produced upon Lincoln by the death of his first love.

In Victor Hugo's matchless book, *Les Misérables*, he speaks of Waterloo and its large issues, and he asks the question: "Was it possible that Napoleon should win this battle? We answer, No. Because of Wellington? Because of Blucher? No. Because of God! Waterloo is not a battle. It is the change of front of the universe." Shall we not believe that we are witnesses to-day of a change in the front of the universe. A new temple is in the process of being fashioned and formed. What is that new temple to be and what are to be its outstanding marks and characteristics?

You and I believe, that in the re-creation of this mighty fabric that is to house the children of men, emphasizing as never before their essential unity and solidarity, the Supreme and Divine Architect, whose Consecrated Hand is to give it beauty, must be the Great Lover of mankind who gave His life that men might live—the world's Savior and Redeemer. We have put away from us forever the toys of our childhood. We have forgotten forever all those ill-conceived rivalries and animosities that now and again have caused a cloud to pass over our common fellowship. We have forgotten even the line, that divides us as a people from your people. We have said, in the language of Holy Writ: "Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God," and for better or worse, for riches or fame, we are bound together by sacred ties in a sacred cause until death us do part.

"AN EXPERIMENT IN DEMOCRACY"

Address of W. C. Edgar, Editor *The Bellman*, Nov. 12, 1917

Mr. Edgar told how the first shipload of flour was sent to Belgium. How Mr. Hoover gets the brains of four thousand millers at work on this branch of food supplies for the Allies.

There is so little difference, in these days, to the thoughts you are thinking and the thoughts we are thinking across the line, that we never think of the Dominion as a separate country. There is no doubt that we and you should visit back and forth frequently, and so get better acquainted; in twenty-two years I have been over to London 25 different times. The last time I visited your city, I came as one of the guests of a great Canadian pioneer, Mr. Ogilvie, whom I always remember with gratitude and regret. And now, to come back here 22 years later! You who live here can scarcely recognize as I do the great changes that two decades have made in the Winnipeg of that former day.

I am going to tell you to-day something about what I have termed *An Experiment in Democracy*—Mr. Hoover's definition of the United States food administration. Before speaking about this, perhaps you will pardon me if I refer to the fall of 1914—that period when we began to realize, as you all did, that the need of Belgium for food was very great indeed. At that time it was my privilege to engage in an undertaking to send over a shipload of flour—not only to send it over, but to see that it reached those for whom it was intended—the Belgian people. Well, to make a long story short, I raised this cargo of flour, and we chartered the steamship *South Point*. In due course I interviewed our Secretary of State—Mr. Lansing. He said "We have got to be neutral, you know"; but presently he descended from his official position, put his hand on my shoulder, and said: "I can of course give you no official permission—but you have

my best wishes. Go to it! I don't believe you can do it; but if you think you can, go ahead!" By that time the American ambassador in London cabled me that he had formed a commission, with Mr. Herbert Hoover, who would look after the flour in Belgium if I could get it across the Atlantic. Next day I got a cable from Mr. Hoover. When I read it through, I said to myself: "There is no limit to what a man like that can do"; and from that day to this I have never faltered in my support of whatever Mr. Hoover may propose.

Well, we got the flour across to Rotterdam. He was very pessimistic when I met him, and could not figure out how Canada and the United States were going to be able to work in harmony in taking care of the food interests of the Allies. I brought to his attention the other resources which we had in these two countries besides wheat. I said: "We want to send our Allies wheat bread if possible." I pointed out that we were a long, long way from starvation as long as we had in this country barley, rye, oats, corn (three billion of corn were raised in the United States this year). We can depend on Canada to raise the good grade of wheat, and a few bushels of good Canadian wheat will leaven a great many bushels of poor American wheat.

I had some loaves made, in which other grains were used. I spread these out on the table at one of our meetings, and had them try each loaf in succession. Some of the bread was a long way from being as good as wheat bread—but all of it was ten thousand times better than any kind of bread you could get to eat in Germany to-day. "There is no such thing as famine," I said, "if God permits Canada and the United States, by good crops, to attend to the needs of our Allies."

This, then, is what we have done. We have taken the whole milling territory of the United States, and divided it into eight districts covering the entire country. The best known and ablest man in each of these districts has been made the chairman. Each of these is divided again, into

ten subdivisions, each in charge of a practical man in the trade, who understands the necessities and possibilities. Thus, the point where Mr. Hoover makes his food dictatorship an "experiment in democracy" is by introducing this system of co-operation. His policy is to call up men of practical experience in every line of business and every industry associated with food supply, to give their knowledge and experience and ability to the service of the country without the repayment of a dollar other than their expenses—much the same as if they were drafted into the United States army.

So, in this country, Mr. Hoover says: "I rely on your patriotism to see that your particular industry does not profit one cent. by your connection with the United States food administration.

The result is that we have, licensed as members of the food administration, some 4,000 manufacturing flour millers in the United States. They agree that at no time will the maximum profit on a barrel of flour exceed a certain minimum amount, which we are reducing as low as possible, to ensure the continuation of the industry after the war is over. This method of regulation is also extended to the grain trade, from which the milling industry draws its supplies. And I am sure that as the result of our co-operation, in which Canada will work with us, we shall be able to keep our Allies fed as long as they can fight. And they will fight until we get victory.



